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OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

More Frivolities—A Command Night at the Theatre Royal—A Dinner in Undress—The Song of the Glass and a Vice Regal Banquet—Some Celebrities and a Rumor that Arose.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette

DUBLIN, March 15, 1873.

Do you care to hear anything more of amusements, and frivolities? Will you play the part of Barmecide to my feasts and flummeries? I hope that the western wind whispers, yes, as answer, for I mean to make this letter up of one theatrical performance and two dinners, which it will be my object to so set before you that you may taste a little of their flavor though the Atlantic Ocean lies between. Nor should you deem this presumption of mine, for it is not that I regard my own powers of description highly, but that I think there is so much spirit and magnetism about an Irish dinner that, like Professor Loomis' telegraph, it needs no wire to enable it to defy space and distance, though indeed some of the spirit, notably Irish whisky, would find difficulties, such as consular certificates and custom duties in the way, which Professor Loomis, by soaring from mountain tops, escapes.

But before we come to the dinners, let me take you to the Theatre Royal. Last Saturday was selected by their excellencies, the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Spencer, as a "command night," so called, because they are supposed to select the play and command it to be played, and to attend the performance with all the Vice-Regal household in full court uniform. This sort of thing takes place several times a year in consideration for some advantages conferred on the theatre by the Government. On Saturday last, as I have said, there was a command night. Mr. T. C. King and his daughter are the stars now playing there, and the play selected was Lord Lytton's "Money." The house was crowded, the dress circle brilliant with the court uniforms and full dress of civilians, the galleries and pit thronged, the Lord Lieutenant wearing the stars and ribbons of the garter and St. Patrick, Lady Spencer brilliantly beautiful and gorgeously attired, the aides de camp in scarlet, and the gentlemen of the household in blue enter the vice-regal boxes, and then the curtain rises, showing the whole company in full dress. The orchestra strikes up, and "God save the Queen" is sung. And then ensues the scene for which I brought you here, the eminently Irish scene, characteristic of this disunited country. The Lord Lieutenant and his party, and all the well dressed portion of the audience rose to their feet as soon as the national anthem began; then a solitary hiss was heard from the gallery, which soon swelled into a sibilant, seething surge. For a moment the house is taken by surprise, and the hundreds of hissers have their own way, but those who are loyal to the Queen and the grand old anthem, and who seem to be crowded into the pit, raise a shout, cheer after cheer arises, and though the hissers work manfully, the cheers win the day, and after some moments the disaffected give in, and the anthem is suffered to proceed; but not until "St. Patrick's Day" had also been sung, did their excellencies sit down. And while the battle was raging between the pit and the gallery skirmishes were taking place in the former. "Take off your hat!" shouted a young officer to a defiant disloyal fellow who refused to uncover to the anthem. "Dashed if I do!" was the reply. "Take off your hat to the Queen, sir!" "Dash the Queen." But the officer only seized the hat and dashed it to the ground, and a neighboring policeman recommended the complaining sufferer not to put it on again, and he followed the excellent advice.

Of the play I shall say nothing. Every one knows Bulwer's plays, and there was nothing about this performance to distinguish it from others.

And now let us go to one of the dinners of which I spoke in the beginning, one which I think may be taken as a type of the most thoroughly characteristic entertainments to be found in this Irsh capital. Our host is a writer of tales and author of more than a score of successful farces. He is not at all a rich man, but lives in a quiet way in one of the newer streets, half suburban, which are so plenty and pleasant on the southeastern side of the city. He receives us in his drawing room, and with him is his father, a fine old gentlemen of eighty. The company begins to arrive, and is composed wholly of gentlemen, though of all ages and creeds. Here is Father O., the Rev. Dr. A., Mr. Alderman B., Sir John C., two or three Fellows of Trinity, and a few private unofficial gentlemen. A more unpromising lot to weld together you never saw, but in Ireland one mustn't judge by sight. Dinner is announced. It is an old fashioned one, carved on the table and, being lent and the host a Roman Catholic, there is neither soup nor fish. We all do justice to the dinner before us, especially the Alderman sitting next to me, I think. The second course comes on. I help myself; the Alderman declines, he gazes at me and sighs: "Ah, young man, you can out-eat me, you are young, but," and he smiles seraphically, "I can drink you blind, young man, I can drink you blind." Just imagine the effect of this upon me, coming as it did from a staid, grave looking white-headed man, who was a stranger. All this while conversation is brisk in spite of the consumption of victuals, and people have settled down together amazingly. Champagne and sherry have been doing that; but the real Irish fun of the evening does not begin until the cloth is removed, and the whisky and hot water and sugar are started on their endless journeys around the table. Then it is that merriment begins. Father O. is induced to sing a melody, and it is one of Moore's, sung in a beautiful tenor voice. Sir John, almost the oldest man in the room, a garrulous wreck of one of the most brilliant men of the passing generation, waves his hand to begin a speech, but the anxious host hurriedly calls upon the Rev. Chancellor for a recitation, and he gives us the "Dying Bellew to His Soul," a most comical parody of the way the great elocutionist "does" the Vital Spark business. Again Sir John is willing to speak, but again the impending speech is averted by a quiet looking little gentleman, who sings the Scotch song, "Up i' the Mornin' Airlie," in a way that would do any one good to hear. Then Sir John has forgotten that he wants to speak, and conversation and stories keep up unceasingly. "Ah, Mr Alderman," say I to my neighbor, "do you call that glass full?" for he has just poured a wine glass of whisky into his tumbler of hot water and sugar. "Perhaps *this* is, then, young man," and he deliberately fills another, and adds it to the first. Then turning to Professor C., he said, "Head is what you young fellows want. When you've once made your head, it isn't the quantity you'll be after minding, but the quality entirely." But Sir John again wanted to make a speech and the Rev. Chancellor was induced to sing a drinking song, one which was new to me, and which with its melodious air, and clever words, and sung, as it was, by the greatest clerical *bon vivant* in Ireland, seemed to me the best of the sort I ever heard, and as I admire it so much, I shall copy it here for you, for I succeeded in getting a copy of it. It was written by Dr. Francis Waller, President of the Goldsmith Club of this city, and it was published first, last year, in *Kottobos*, a tri-yearly magazine published in Trinity College. It is called:

The Song of the Glass.

Come push round the flagon, each brother,
But fill bumper-high ere it pass;
And while you hob nob one another,
I'll sing you "The Song of the Glass."

Once Genius and Beauty and Pleasure
Sought the Goddess of Art in her shrine,
And prayed her to fashion a treasure,
The brightest her skill could combine.
Said the Goddess, well pleased at the notion,
"Most gladly I'll work your behest;
From the margin of yonder blue ocean
Let each bring the gift that seems best."
Chorus—(ably rendered by the whole table),
Then push round the flagon, &c.

Beauty fetched from her own ocean water
The sea wraik that lay on the strand,
And Pleasure the golden sands brought her,
That he stole from Time's tremulous hand;
But Genius went pondering and choosing
Where gay shells and sea-flowers shine,
Grasped a sun lighted wave in his musing,
And found his hand sparkling with brine.
Chorus—Then push round the flagon, &c.

"'Tis well," said the Goddess, as smiling
Each offering she curiously scanned,
On her altar mysteriously piling
The brine and the wraik and the sand:
Mixing up with strange spells, as she used them,
Salt, soda and flint, in a mass;
With the flame of the lightning she fused them,
And the marvellous compound was *Glass!*
Chorus—Then push round the flagon, &c.

Beauty glanced at the crystal half frighted,
For stirring with life it was seen,
Till gazing, she blushed all delighted
As she saw her own image within.
"Henceforth," she exclaimed, "be thou ever
The mirror to Beauty most dear;
Not from steel, not from silver, nor river
Is the reflex so lustrous or clear."
Chorus—Then push round the flagon, &c.

But Genius, the while, rent asunder
A fragment, and raising it high,
Looked through it, beholding with wonder
New stars over-clustering the sky.
With rapture he cried, "Now is given
To Genius the power divine
To draw down the planets from Heaven,
Or roam through the stars where they shine!"
Chorus—Then push round the flagon, &c.

The rest fell to earth. Pleasure caught it,
Plunged his bowl, ere it cooled, in the mass;
To the form of the wine-cup he wrought it,
And cried—"Here's the true use of glass!"
Then leave, boys, the mirror to women,
Through the lens let astronomers blink—
There's no glass half so dear to a true man
As the wine glass when filled to the brink.

CHORUS.

Then push round the flask each good fellow,
Let's capture old Time ere he pass,
We'll steal all his sands while he's mellow,
And fill with the grape-juice his glass.

I believe I was the only person at the table who had never heard this before, but it was so well sung that we all enjoyed it hugely. Of course there were other songs, and stories and passages at arms. "Do you remember Paddy A.?" says the Chancellor, "he was the greatest liar I ever heard, I don't think he ever told the truth in his life." "Remember him!" shouts Father O. "Of course I remember him, and the very last words he said to me were, 'an' it's the Chancellor that's the perfect gentleman entirely.'" Of course we all shouted at this proof of Paddy A.'s lying, and of course it wasn't long until the Chancellor got even with his antagonist. But this letter, like all other earthly things must have an end, and I want to write of another dinner before I finish.

A dinner at the Castle is a very different affair. The State Steward invites you in the name of their Excellencies; you reply to the Chief Aide de Camp in waiting, accepting, if possible, as all other engagements give way before the Castle. This dinner, to which I shall refer, was last Tuesday. At a quarter before eight o'clock I got out of my cab at the grand entrance, and after leaving my wrappings in the cloak room, went up the broad, brilliantly lighted stairway, between rows of mail clad figures. At the door of the reception room, my name was shouted; an aid standing near runs his eye over a list in his hand, and after I have had sufficient time to look about the room and recognize a few acquaintances, he came up and informed me that I was to take Mrs. X to dinner, and, as I did not know the lady, he introduced me. Meanwhile name after name was announced, and the spacious rooms were filling fast. Every one in full dress—not court dress—and broadcloth—blue, black and scarlet—brocades, tulles, diamonds and feathers are everywhere. At about half-past eight there was a lull and their Excellencies came in; a few people near at hand were spoken to, then the Lord Lieutenant, with a noble Marchioness, and Lady Spencer with a noble Lord, led the way, followed by the long train of guests to the dining-room. And such a dining-room. A hall as large as your City Hall, beautifully gilded and frescoed, with the walls decorated by the tons of massive silver, which a grateful country once gave the Duke of Marlborough, whose descendent is the present Viceroy. Tables in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross divide the floor, and glitter and groan beneath the weight and beauty of plate and glass, flowers, gold fish, fruit and candies. I had never imagined the possibility of so brilliantly beautiful a table, and I shall not attempt to describe what I could not imagine; suffice it to say that every prospect pleased me and even the vileness of man was not apparent. Wonderful cookery, attentive service, delicious wines, were accompanied by the diffused fragrances of pastilles and the melting strains of the Guard's band, which performed all through the different courses, beginning by a sacred air by way of blessing, and giving "God Save the Queen" for grace, all present standing. The gentlemen stayed but a little time after the ladies were gone, and then adjourned to the Throne room, where a ball was started, a lovely, elegant affair, where there was plenty of room as well as plenty of people, and where I saw not a few of Dublin's celebrities. There was the Marchioness of Kildare, who is the future Duchess of Leinster, besides being the daughter of the famous anti-slavery Duchess of Sutherland, the former friend of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. There is Sir George L'Estrange, a hero of the Peninsula and Waterloo; Mr. Henry Roe, the munificent whisky distiller, who is spending several hundred thousand pounds in restoring Christ Church cathedral, and in doing other good works for the benefit of the Episcopal Church here. Mr. Roe is a medium sized, pleasant looking, dark man, who smiles and grasps your hand in a most cordial manner. There, too, was Sir Arthur Guinness, the young millionaire philanthropist, of whom I have already written and who is about to bear the brunt of another year of art exhibition. Last year he and his brother cleared over and above expenses just £1,400 by the exhibition, which sum, with the use of the Crystal Palace, they have offered towards maintaining the exhibition this year. There were other notabilities present, and plenty who were not, in the shape of officers, noblemen and civilians, to say nothing of ladies with all the beauty for which Erin's daughters, whether in palace or hovel, are famous. It was shortly after supper last evening that a rumor began to be whispered that the Ministry was defeated and had resigned. Great was the suppressed excitement among the guests, though no sign of it appeared on the faces of the good natured Lord Spencer or his beautiful wife, but one jolly member of the household whispered to me that he had a household uniform which he would sell cheap, "for," said he, "Gladstone and I and Spencer are going out." Since then the excitement here has been great, and even now, when I write, no one knows yet whether Mr. Disraeli is going in or Lord Derby, or whether, perhaps, as most people seem to think now, Mr. Gladstone will go in again, untrammeled by the University question and fresh as Antaeus after an invigorating mud bath. W. K.

PARKER'S LANDING.

Terrible Ravages of the Fire Fiend.

THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY IN ASHES.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 4.—The fire which occurred here last night was of the most destructive character, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire broke out about ten o'clock last night, in the building used as an office by Messrs. Armoss & Reamer, and spread with the fiercest rapidity until all the buildings on both sides of the street, from the point were the recent fire was checked, at the upper part of the town, down to the old Parker Mansion, were enveloped. The greatest consternation prevailed, and it was found almost impossible to save anything from the burning buildings.

A Singular Mistake.

During the progress of the fire a very singular mistake was made by some men who were working to save the store building occupied as a store by Messrs. Chalfant & Graff. A barrel, supposed to contain salt, was carried to the roof after considerable difficulty, and the contents were spread with a liberal hand over the roof. In a very few moments it was discovered that the barrel contained white sugar, instead of salt, and that the labor expended was practically lost. The only building left standing was a large ice house, which seemed to resist the flames to the last. The fire burned for nearly five hours, by which time it had reduced to ashes the larger portion of the business part of the town.

List of the Sufferers.

Below is a list of the sufferers by the fire and the amount of losses sustained. In addition to those named there were a large number of persons who occupied sleeping apartments in the buildings destroyed. Their losses could not be ascertained:

G. D. Prest's dry goods store, $10,000; Morrison's liquor store, $15,000; Newhouse & Co.'s clothing store, $6,000; vacant building formerly used by Hamburg & Co., $15,000; Monitor House, $7,500; Wilson & Manifold's grocery store, $2,000; W. B. Kroskeep's drug store, $10,000; John Keener's butcher shop, $4,000; ten pin alley and dwelling in rear, $1,500; Thomas Henry's grocery store, $1,800, Leman's clothing store, $3,500; Robinson's cigar and tobacco store, $1,500; Central Hotel, $2,000; Joseph Miller, watchmaker, $7,000; S. Seigle & Bro.'s dry goods store, $5,500; McLaughlin Bro.'s bookstore, $3,000; Peter Miller's jewelry store, $1,000; Dutch John's saloon, $3,500; Phillip's drug store, $10,000; Perkins' grocery, $5,000; Crawford & Morrow's office, $300; Phillips Bros.' office, $1,000; J. A. Steele's dwelling, $800; Mrs. E. H. Parker's building, $1,500; Exchange Bank, brick, $800; Parker's Landing Bank, $1,000; Parker & Thompson's office, $1,000; Postoffice, $1,500; Union Pipe office, $900; Grant Pipe office, $900; Parker & Karns' office, $3,000; A. S. Harrington's office, $800; Freeman's large new building, $5,000; Hewling's office, $1,200; Coulter's law office, $900; Huffs' office, $500; Western Union Telegraph office, $800; J. A. Lambing's office, $1,000; Fisher Bros.' office, $800; Dr. Hall's office, $1,200; W. McKelvy's office, $800; Hackett's office; $800; Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph, $600; next office, owner not known, $500; Neyhart's office, $800; J. O'Connor, clothing store, $3,500; W. N. Stevenson's office, $800; H. H. Castle's office, $1,500; Palson Bros., house, $1,000; Lyle & Artles' office and goods, $2,500; Samuel Stevers house, $1,000; F. N. Getty's law office, $1,200; J. Smullin's law office, $200; Leroy Washbaugh's office, $500; Kipp & Long's office, $1,000; J. L. McKinney's office, $1,000; L. S. Ender's shoe store, $2,000; barber shop, $500; Boyd's harness shop, $2,000; Armer & Reamer, agents of Farrar & Tifft's Engine Company, $1,100; Parker House, $800; Johnson's paint shop, $700; Butler's barber shop, $500; S. McKee's dwelling, $2,500; McFerson block, $1,500; Ormstead & English office, $250.

Sunday Observance.

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1873.

There was an interesting debate in the House on Thursday evening, on a bill introduced by Mr. Reynolds of Luzerne county, exempting from the penalties the law of 1794 for Sabbath observance, the Seventh Day Baptists. It also relieves them from answering any legal process, either as defendant, witness or juror on the seventh day of the week, and from executing the duties of any office on that day, except when the public interests absolutely require it. It prohibits them, however, from opening shops or stores on the first day of the week, or working at any mechanical trade in any compact place, or fishing or hunting on lands out of their own possession. It is made a sufficient defense for any person charged with having worked on Sunday "to prove to the satisfaction of the justice that he or she uniformly keeps the seventh day of the week as Sabbath, and thereon habitually abstains from following his or her usual occupation or business, and devotes this day to the exercise of religious worship."

There are five or six thousand Seventh Day Baptists in the State, mostly in the eastern counties. They are good citizens as a rule, well educated, and observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath with a scrupulousness not exceeded by the most rigid in their observance of the first day of the week. On the latter day, however, they plough, harvest, and pursue their usual avocations. Generally no attempt is made to enforce the old law of 1794 against them, but it is the common resort of annoyance in cases of neighborhood animosities or differences to which the Seventh Day Baptists are parties. The passage of the bill was urged in an able and carefully prepared speech, made by Mr. Reynolds, of Luzerne county. Mr. Brown of Erie also advocated it, both gentlemen having a personal knowledge of the members of the church, and testified to their good repute as moral and industrious citizens. Messrs. Lane and Lawson opposed the bill in very earnest speeches as dangerous, and tending to vice, crime, irreligion and infidelity, certainly very sweeping and unjust allegations. On a test vote on the first section the bill was voted down by yeas 27, nays 56. Among the yeas were Messrs. Ramsey and Wainwright, and in the negative Messrs. Ballantine, McCormick, Newmyer, Young, and Sempie.

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.

An Investigation Commenced.

Statements of Captain Williams and Others.

A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE CATASTROPHE.

MANY OF THE VICTIMS ROBBED.

Investigation Into the Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The inquiry ordered by the Dominion Government into the Atlantic disaster commenced to-day, in the Custom House, before Collector E. M. McDonald and Captain McKensie, a shipmaster. S. L. Shannon and H. Blanchard appeared for the Government, and J. N. Ritchie for the Captain of the Atlantic.

Collector McDonald, in opening the Court, said the inquiry would have the force of an English Board of Trade inquiry. He had not received his commission from the Court, but had received an official telegram stating that it was on its way, and if all the parties would consent he would go on and rely on the commission being received in good time. Ritchie, for the Captain, consented. Blanchard said that unless there was full and unequivocal consent he would object to going on, as it might appear when the commission was received that there were no special instructions which would require us to begin again.

All parties consenting, Capt. Jas. A. Williams was called and sworn, and read a statement.

Captain Williams' Statement.

The following is the statement of Captain Williams, part of which is a copy of a letter he has written to the owners of the Atlantic:

On the 28th of March the engineer's report showed the coal getting short, we having experienced three days very severe weather. The coals on board were three hundred and nineteen tons, we being 1,130 miles from Sandy Hook. The speed came down from eight knots per hour, and with a moderate strong breeze to five knots per hour. Hoping that the wind would change favorably, I kept on until the 31st, when our coals were reduced to one hundred and twenty-seven tons and the ship's distance from Sandy Hook four hundred and sixty miles, latitude 41 deg. 39 min., longitude 63 deg. 05 min. 43 sec. As the ship by this time was making but seven knots per hour, the wind being at southwest, the glass falling and a westerly swell on, I thought the risk too great to keep on, as in the event of a westerly gale coming up we might find ourselves shut out of all sources of supply. The chief steward also reported the stores short of fresh provisions enough for the saloon for two days, and but salt meat for the steerage for two days, when all but bread and rice would be out. At one P. M. after receiving the Engineer's report, I decided to come here, Sambro Island being then north 5 degrees east, distant one hundred and seventy miles. During the afternoon the wind was S. S. W., with rain. At 8 P. M., the wind veered to west and the sky was clear and starlight. I several times corrected the course by the polar star. The course steered by the compass was N. 24 E., with 7 easterly deviations, which I considered ample allowance for the easterly set, and to lead five miles to the east of Sambro Island. I left my orders on the bridge as to the look-outs, which word was passed to the officers relieving at midnight, the second and fourth officers. I corrected the course the last time at 12:20 A. M., when I repeated my caution and orders. I then went into the chart room and sat down about fifteen minutes. A Mr. Fisher came in to ask some particulars about the ship, as he was writing to a newspaper. He stayed about twenty minutes. My intention was to run on until 3 A. M., then to heave to and await day. At midnight the ship's run was one hundred and twenty-two miles, which would place her forty-eight miles south of Sambro, the speed by the log at 12:20 being nine knots per hour. The night at this time was cloudy, and clear. At 12:40, my servant came up with my cocoa, when he was told not to awake me until 3 A. M., when the second officer would call me. The first intimation I had of anything was the ship striking Meagher's Rock, or Meagher's Island, and remaining, heeling slighly to port. The officers were quickly at their stations, accompanied by the quartermasters. The first sea swept away all the port boats, and the ship heeling over rapidly, soon rendered the starboard boats useless. Every effort was made to send the people forward to the outside of the ship, but terror defeated all our efforts. The second officer was in the starboard life boat. I carried two ladies and placed them with him and returned for more. Before I got as far as the saloon entrance, and finding the ship going over still further, I managed to get hold of a weather rail and get back to the life boat. I took the ladies out and placed them in the main rigging. I went back and called to the second officer to come out, as the boat would roll over, which she did in a few minutes, carrying with her Mr. Metcalf and from thirty to forty men. Finding I was of no use there, I returned to the main rigging and found that the ladies had gone. The chief officer, Mr. Firth, got up into the main rigging, where his retreat was soon cut off, and had to remain there until three P. M., when the weather and sea moderated, with a falling tide, and he then got off. Mr. Brady, the third officer, finding the boats useless, went forward, and with the assistance of Quartermasters Speakman and Owens, established communication with ropes to a small outlying rock, distant from our starboard bow about forty yards. Owens swam first, but failed to get a footing. Speakman then tried and succeeded. A stouter rope was hauled on the rock, along which Mr. Brady passed, followed by the oldest of men. By this time it was 4 A. M. I was at the time in the main rigging, trying to get the passengers there collected to make an effort to get forward. Many went, but the larger number, several saloon passengers among them, lay there and died. The purser was the first to succumb to the intense cold that prevailed. Finding myself of no use there, I got along, outside of the ship, to the fore-rigging. I got the fore sheets and tacks unrove and sent ashore. We now had five ropes to the rock, along which men to the number of one hundred and twenty passed safely, though nearly exhausted on reaching the rock. Mr. Brady, accompanied by Messrs. Owens, Speakman and Thomas, now got a line across the inner channel, which was about one hundred yards wide and shallow, though with a heavy surf running through. They then went up and gave the alarm and sent a messenger to Halifax. About fifty got to the larger island by the line, though many were drowned in the attempt, amongst the number being the Chief Steward, who was drowned by the passengers crowding him down. I, with the fourth officer, encouraged as much as we could the people, about four hundred and fifty of whom remained on the ship's side, to keep moving and keep from falling asleep. In many cases they gave right up and died, apparently without any pain. Twelve men, seated together, laid down beside me, and despite all efforts to rouse them, died and slipped into the sea. At 5:30 A. M., the first boat came, but she was too small to be of any use. [At this point the captain's feelings overcame him, and it was several minutes before he could proceed.] In about twenty minutes more the large boat was launched and proceeded to take passengers off the small rocks. She was in half an hour followed by two others. I succeeded, fearing the ship would part and slide into deep water, in getting them to take off those from the ship first, and many were saved who, if left there to the last, would have perished from exhaustion. At this time I missed the fourth officer, and feared he had fallen in, when I saw him on the rocks, encouraging and helping another boat along. When all had left but about thirty men, my hands being frozen and my legs stiff, they took me off, the rest following immediately.

At 8:45 A. M. the survivors were landed and lodged in a wooden hut belonging to a fisherman named Clancy, who and his daughter gave them all they had. They made fires and warmed them. During the day they were drafted off to various islands about and billeted amongst what houses there were there, Mr. Ryan, the resident magistrate, filling his house, and others following his example. No women or children were saved. At one P. M. I sent Mr. Brady on to Halifax, to give particulars, obtain food and assistance, also to get steamers down early and convey the passengers and crew to Halifax. At 5 P. M., the tide having fallen, the ship broke in two abaft, the foremast falling over till the sea washed completely over her. Her cargo was now washed out. Having no other officer at hand, I detailed the Coxswain and eight men to prevent wreckers, who now swarmed around, from carrying away the saved goods, and set a watch of four men during the night to pick up the bodies of such as might wash ashore. They picked up but five during the night. At daylight the custom authorities came down and took charge. I gave to a Captain Sheridan provisional authority to employ what labor he required for salvage, with the understanding that the salvage should not be over forty per cent. of the net value, and if this was objected to, to leave it to the arbitration of two justices of the peace. We embarked all our saved, amounting to about four hundred and twenty-nine, in the steamers Lady Head and Delta, and arrived at Halifax at 3 P. M., where Mr. Merritt, Cunard agent, who had promptly offered us every assistance, had places prepared for all. I have given the company's carpenter orders to get two hundred shells to bury the dead, and an undertaker to attend to the saloon passengers' bodies and the second officer, as their friends might wish them forward. Many bodies had come on shore before I left, some unrecognizable, but I identified Mr. Metcalf, Miss Merritt, Mrs. Fisher, and the chief steward, together with several of the others. I left the fourth officer and four men at the wreck to identify, take charge of papers, valuables, &c., that might be thrown up or saved. Thirteen saloon passengers were lost, and twenty saved; four hundred and sixteen steerage were lost—five hundred and twenty-seven steerage and crew. But three women were seen, the two I have spoken of and one who got up beside the chief officer and died in the rigging with her baby.

In reply to questions of his counsel, he added: I was on the bridge up to twenty minutes past twelve. Up to midnight it was brilliant starlight; after that we got occasional sight of the stars. When I left the bridge I went into the chart room, about thirty feet abaft from the bridge, on the upper deck, within easy call of the officers' deck. I got up at two o'clock and looked into the wheel house and then laid down to wait for an alarm. In making calculations I estimated her speed to be about eleven knots. She had increased gradually from seven and a half to twelve knots. The third officer reported that she had run one hundred and twenty two miles at twelve o'clock, which agreed with my calculation. I expected the ship at three o'clock would be eighteen or twenty miles south of Sambro and lay by until daylight. I had not my clothes off at all. I had every reason to put confidence in the second officer. He had made two voyages in the ship, and I had always found him a steady, sober man.

On cross-examination Captain Williams said the speed of the vessel at twelve was about twelve knots. He reckoned he was easterly eight miles off Sambro, bearing with five degrees east; did not shift her course; expected to pass five miles east of Sambro Light; never brought the ship into Halifax, nor never have been on the coast before. The third officer has been in the harbor twice. No other officer has ever been there; did not use the lead coming into Halifax because the night was clear and Sambro Light could be seen twenty-one miles in clear weather and fifteen miles in moderate weather. I am now satisfied that when I went into the chart room I was mistaken in the locality of the ship. She must have been further northward and westward than I thought. I knew the coast was a dangerous one. If I had been sounding regularly from twelve to three I would have been on deck and the ship would not have gone ashore. There were three quartermasters and the second and fourth officers on deck. Had they been energetic they might, I think, have seen that there was something ahead, and if orders had been given to reverse the engines the calamity might have been avoided. The White Star steamers are supplied with printed orders for the guidance of commanders. These orders are that we are to take all possible precautions against fire, collision and wreck. There are no special instructions as to precautionary steps in approaching a shore. That is left entirely to the judgment of commanders. The officers in charge have full power to change the course or stop the ship, if necessary, without consulting the captain. There are no special instructions as to soundings.

This ended Captain Williams' evidence, and a recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

Statements by Passengers and Others.

At the appointed hour the court resumed its session. Dan'l Kinane, a cabin passenger, testified that he was awakened by the noise of the ship's striking, and when he got to the deck he saw the officers were running about, confused. Asking what was wrong, he was answered by the person addressed that he did not know. Two or three minutes after witness got on deck the boiler exploded. He clutched the rigging and ship's side and finally got forward to the captain, who was encouraging the passengers to get to the rock. The captain and officers did all they could do. They were attentive to their duties; never saw the captain drink anything stronger than lemonade; do not know if the steerage passengers were prevented from coming on deck; have no reason to suppose they were.

Spencer Jones, a cabin passenger, testified that being aroused by the shock of the vessel's striking, he went on deck and found everything in confusion. About eight minutes after she struck she heeled over. The Captain appeared to be doing what he could to save the people. He was under the foremast, holding on to a rope and encouraging the people to get ashore. The discipline of the Atlantic was excellent. The officers were gentlemen in every sense of the word, always attentive to their duty; know of nothing that could have been done to save more lives than were saved; did not know nor did I hear of any effort made to keep the steerage passengers below.

Nicholas Brandt, who was making his sixth voyage on the White Star Line, said the conduct of the officers and the discipline of the crew were very good. Nothing could have been done beyond what was done to save life. After the ship struck the steerage hatches were open. There was also a passage from the steerage to the cabin. When the ship had keeled over Captain Williams was below witness, encouraging the passengers to keep moving about and for six hours continued getting passengers into boats. When witness turned into bed at 11 he noticed the weather, which had been clear, getting hazy, a night in which it would be difficult to see land.

Charles W. Allen, cabin passenger, was called, and Mr. McDonald suggested it was not necessary to repeat the previous evidence. Witness then testified that in his opinion a good many more lives would have been saved if the ship had had an efficient crew. The Captain could not get any number of men to do duty efficiently. Number one boat remained idle as much as three hours after the ship had sunk. The impression of witness from the beginning of the voyage was that the ship was not well managed. There were enough men, but not an efficient Captain and officers. After the vessel struck they seemed to exert themselves as much as they could. One rule, to exercise the crew at the boats once a week, was not done. But few steamers obey that rule.

John William Firth, chief officer of the Atlantic, testified: At noon on Monday the Captain and I took observations by separate chronometers, and agreed very closely. The longitude was 63 deg. 55 min., latitude 41 deg. 39 min. A consultation was held as to the propriety of turning around to Halifax for coal, and we unanimously agreed to do it as the safest proceeding. At one o'clock the ship was headed for Halifax, her course being north 24 deg. east. Her speed was then about nineteen knots. I then went below. At four I returned to deck. My watch was from 4 to 6. No alteration was made in the course. I was below from 6 to 8. At 8 there had been a change in the weather and several showers of rain. I remained on deck until 12. This course was not changed. There had been some dark clouds, but they had passed, and it was then clear. About half-past eleven the Quartermaster told me the ship was twelve knots. At ten minutes to twelve the Captain came on the bridge where I was and inquired for the third officer, Brady, as he wished to have the distance run by the ship from 1 P. M. to midnight. Officer Brady was at the time on his rounds of the ship. The Captain afterwards came on the bridge and told me he placed the ship four miles south of Sambro. I then went below. The Captain's orders were to keep a good look out for the ice, and in the event of seeing the light of a fixed light to get it two points in the port bow and call him immediately, and under any circumstances to call him not later than 3 o'clock. These orders I conveyed to the second officer. The lead was not thrown over at all. The lead was ready on the bridge. I was aroused by the shock when the ship struck. I went on deck and found a number of men trying to clear away No. 4 life boat. It was just clear when a sea swept it away. No. 7 life boat was then cleared and also washed away by the sea, which was then making a clean breach over the fore part of the ship. She had keeled over to windward and seaward. The passengers were taking to the rigging. There were thirty-two, including one woman, in the mizzen rigging with me at daylight. I remained there until about two in the afternoon, when I was rescued by the boat's crew under command of Rev. Mr. Ancient. Many who left the rigging to try to reach the ropes were washed away. I was unable to swim. I was the last man who left the wreck alive. It was, in my opinion, impossible to have launched the boat spoken of by Mr. Allen. It was carried away about daylight. I have had twenty-seven years' experience at sea, with a great many masters, and I found Captain Williams all that could be expected of one in his position. I have been a shipmaster myself largely in the India trade. There could not have been any attempt to keep the steerage passengers below. The companion ways were open. I cannot give any opinion as to the quantity of coal she had, or whether it was enough or not. I joined the steamer in the morning and left a few hours later. A person might be told there were nine hundred tons of coal on board, but that would not prove it. Too often a short quantity of coal is put in ships.

More Bodies Discovered.

HALIFAX, April 6.—Fourteen bodies were recovered yesterday, all of them by grappling. To-day, the weather being very favorable, the divers worked for the purpose of finding bodies, and twenty-seven, all apparently steerage passengers, were recovered. Many of them had considerable sums of money. One, whose name appeared, from papers found in his pocket, to be Crooke, had a bill of exchange for £2,000, and considerable money besides.

Survivors at Portland.

PORTLAND, April 5.—The steamer Falmouth arrived here this morning from Halifax with three hundred and twenty-five passengers of the Atlantic. Among them are S. W. Vick, of North Carolina, and Simon Camacho, a Frenchman. The latter has his feet and legs badly frozen. They were in the rigging eight hours. They praise the officers for their gallantry, but are bitter against the crew.

The Investigation Resumed.

HALIFAX, April 7.—The investigation into the "Atlantic" disaster was resumed this morning. Cornelius L. Brady, the third officer, after telling the story of the position of the vessel when it was decided to run for Halifax, said he was in bed when the ship struck, it not being his watch. The statement made that there were efforts made to keep the passengers below deck was absurd and incorrect.

At the close of his examination Mr. Brady stated on oath that the stories of the robbing of the dead are entirely true.

John Brown, the fourth officer of the Atlantic, testified. The Captain at one o'clock on Monday directed him to alter the course to N. 24 E for Halifax; were then running seven knots; the coal was increased afterwards, and at four o'clock the speed was eleven knots. At midnight the third officer told me the distance to Sambro Light was forty-eight miles, the ship having run twenty-two miles since noon; the ship was running nine knots at midnight; at 1:30 the wind was W. N. W., with a little swell. The leads were all on the bridge, ready for sounding. Between 1:30 and the time the ship struck I was on the saloon deck, about ten feet below the bridge. I told the Captain's boy not to call him till three o'clock, and the second officer told him he would call the Captain. The second mate was on the bridge. The night was cloudy, not thick. Before I left the deck I went to the weather side and looked for a light, but could not see anything but the open sea. In about half an hour after the ship struck. I did not let the boy call the captain, because I knew the ship had not run anything like forty-eight miles. All the officers knew that we were running in to make shore. No one in my hearing told the second officer that the distance had been run. One of the quartermasters asked me if he should go to the mainyard to look for land. I told him it was too soon. I did not hear the "rout" of the sea on shore, probably because of the noise of the engines. We must have been a good mile from Pennant Point when we run in, but I neither saw the breakers nor saw the "rout." I was in the steerage at the time. I had not looked at the chart, and did not know the coast. To my knowledge nothing was done to prevent passengers coming on deck. The Captain did everything he could to save life. None of the officers spoke of heaving the leads or stopping the ship. The leads were not hove on account of the clearness of the night and the certainty of seeing the light; don't think the vessel, after she struck, was aground astern; went below at a quarter to three to inspect the steerage; returned when that duty was performed. The door between the weel-house and chart room was open at 2 o'clock. The Captain was within six feet of the man at the wheel. The crew worked well. The Captain and the other officers were attentive and efficient, and all temperate men. No cards or other games were allowed. It is not true that the Captain was playing cards half an hour before the ship struck.

Wm. Hogan, a steerage passenger, testified. Went to bed at 9 o'clock on the night of the disaster, and remained till 2:30; then went to the upper deck and for a while walked up and down near the engine room; heard the watch call out three o'clock, and then went below; before doing so I looked out on the side afterwards found to be the nearest to land; the sea was light; neither saw nor heard anything to indicate the close proximity of land. Almost immediately after I laid down the second time I heard a fearful crash. The window was instantaneously opened. I looked out through the port hole and saw the rock. A companion and myself made our way to the second deck; don't know how we got up, as the concussion had knocked the companion ladder away. Some of the passengers cried out below "The doors are closed," but I think they had in the hurry missed the place where the doors were. I found it very hard to get out. I positively believe a great many more would have been saved had the means of exit been more ample. There is, I think, only room for one to get out at a time.

Joseph Carroll, an able seaman, testified: Was on the lookout forward of the bridge; knew we were making the land, and that the coast was dangerous. The ship was going about ten knots eight or nine minutes before she struck. I saw the breakers first, and then land on the starboard bow. I sung out "breakers ahead" to the officers on the bridge. He did not hear the breakers at all. I stood about thirty yards from the bridge. Am sure my cry was heard by the second officer; don't think that even if the engines had been reversed the ship could have been prevented from striking.

Patrick Kirly, an able seaman, testified. I was on the lookout on the bridge with the second officer. When I saw the breakers I called out "Breakers or ice ahead." One quartermaster saw them at the same time, and told the second officer, who immediately gave the signal "full power astern." Heard no noise of breakers. As near as I can judge the ship was within a quarter of a mile of the breakers when I first saw them.

Quartermaster Thomas, in the course of his testimony, repeated the words he addressed to the second officer, and said the latter replied "He was not Captain and I was not mate, and he couldn't do as he pleased." Thomas then asked the fourth officer if he should go to the main yard and look for the land, and was answered, "It was of no use." The Captain was called at 3:12; didn't arouse him at first, and witness told the second officer that he had better shake him and get him up. Just then Carroll cried out, "Ice ahead." Witness left the wheel and ran to the door; saw the white foam and ice, ran back to the wheel to put the helm hard a starboard; then ran to the telegraph connecting with the engine room, but at that instant she struck.

Chief Engineer Foxley testified. At noon on the 31st of March there were one hundred and twenty-seven tons of coal on board, the expenditure of the previous day having been sixty tons. The ship was four hundred and eighty miles from Sandy Hook and one hundred and seventy miles from Halifax, the barometer falling. All the officers agreed to the Captain's proposition to put about for Halifax. Eight hundred and forty-seven tons of coal were put aboard at Liverpool, and there were one hundred and twenty tons remaining from the previous voyage, making a total of nine hundred and sixty-seven tons. We used about eighty tons before starting on the voyage. The average daily consumption is sixty-nine tons. The consumption was greater than usual, because the coal was mixed English and Welsh. We consumed about the same quantity this time as on the last voyage. On that voyage we had a much larger quantity, probably 1,200 or 1,300 tons. We were out thirteen days and had one hundred and twenty nine tons when we reached New York. Previous to the last voyage we had all Welsh coal.

Captain Williams Interviewed.

HALIFAX, April 7.—The agent of the Associated Press had an interview to-day with Captain Williams on several points brought out during the investigation.

Reporter—How do you account for the extraordinary consumption of coal? The English managers say the Atlantic had a much larger quantity on board than she usually consumed.

Williams—Probably that is true as to the quantity, but about half of it was English, which is of an inferior quality, whereas we generally use Welsh. Had all the coal been Welsh, the quantity would have been more than sufficient to carry us to New York.

Reporter—What about the provisions?

Williams—We had an ample supply of all stores except salt fish for the Catholic passengers. On the Friday previous to the wreck they had complained of a scarcity of fish.

Stories Denied.

The story that Albert Sumner committed suicide is false. A friend who was saved says Sumner held on to the wreck until washed off by the sea.

The Captain says the stories of the mutilation of bodies by the crew are false, and the reports of the robberies are largely exaggerated. He says the people at Prospect did all they could for the living and dead, but among the crowds who flocked to the place from the surrounding country there were some who robbed the bodies when they could get a chance.

The Atlantic's Passengers.

Of the Atlantic's passengers who left the city last evening by the Erie Railway thirty received tickets to Chicago, twenty to Cleveland, four to Duluth, three to Youngstown, Ohio, two to Detroit, and one to Saginaw, Mich. Among those for Chicago is Madame Glanfield, who had worked a number of years in that city.

CLINTON STATION.

Read by Miss Emma Anderson, at the Clinton Literary Society.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Clinton Station, or Rock Point, is pleasantly situated on the Erie Railroad, about two miles above the junction with the P., F. W. & C. R. R., at the pleasant village of Homewood.

It is often known by the name of Rock Point, the name of the postoffice, a name, which we believe more appropriate for it than Clinton, for the fact that Rocks and Points are a very striking feature of the place. It certainly has a very romantic appearance, and well deserves the name of Rock Point. It would make a very pleasant summer resort for persons from the smoky and crowded city. Its beautiful scenery is very attractive and likely to attract the attention of all persons not accustomed to seeing such places. If the company be a fishing party they will find employment as well as amusement on the Big Beaver river, which contains many species of the finny tribe. If a pleasure party, they can find much to amuse and interest them in their rambles and scrambles through the forest; climbing over the jutting and craggy rocks, or exploring the spacious caves, much famed in the early history of our country as hiding places of the Indians, and for the many exploits performed by the bold hunters and Indian spies while evading the leaden bullet shot from the rifle of the savage Indians, who were then prowling through the forest of this region, a deadly foe to the white man. Clinton is a mining district, and contains about one thousand inhabitants, principally miners, who find employment in the extensive coal works of Scott & Co., Lee & Patterson, Benham and Clinton coal companies, are all in good running order and in full blast at present. Judging from the quantity of coal shipped daily from these rocks, they are not surpassed by any in the State. Their coal has the name of the best gas coal—and there miners the best gassers in Western Pennsylvania. They are also a civil, intelligent, and industrious class of people, probably more so than any other mining district; this is owing to the fact that many of them are property holders, and have a direct interest in the morals of the place. They are a church going people, and support three churches. They also support and keep up a good Union School nine months in the year, called Clinton Independent School District, at present taught by M. A. Anderson and his daughters. The school is in very good condition, and speaks highly of the educational interest of the place.

With this school is connected a literary society, which numbers about one hundred members, mostly the younger portion in society. It is well attended and well conducted, and is a good school for the young miners. And now that the Local Option law is coming in force, we hope to see the water power improved and the steam and gas power become obsolete.

To supply the miners with goods, there are three stores connected with the works, which do a very large business, more than six stores in any ordinary town. They are kept by men of the highest business tact. The daily shipments of goods to these stores exceed any other station on the road. It also furnishes a good market for all kinds of farm produce. This is owing to the fact that the miners are such *big eaters*—that is they consume a large portion of provisions—I mean *it takes a large supply to do them*. Consequently, the farmer can dispose of his butter, eggs and potatoes at very reasonable profits; he can also be supplied with groceries and dry goods at as reasonable rates as he can get them any place else. These conveniences make Clinton Station a very desirable place to live. It would be a good locality for an iron works. The time was when this business was extensively carried on at this place; the works still remaining, but in a dilapidated condition; not for the want of coal and ore, but for the want of some enterprising capitalist with plenty of stamps to start it. Such an enterprise would greatly increase the prospects of the place.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

The Productive Mineral Wealth of Pennsylvania Nearly Equal to that of all Other States and Territories Together—Pennsylvania Produces $76,208,896 Worth of Minerals Per Annum—All Other States and Territories Produce $76,390,604—Interesting Details from the Forthcoming Census Report Upon Mines—Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1873.

I have compiled for the GAZETTE from the forthcoming census report on mines some very interesting facts in relation to the mineral wealth of the United States, and the details of the mining operations in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia—giving the product of each county and the cash value thereof.

It will be seen that the mineral product of Pennsylvania during the last census year was valued at $76,208,390; while the product of all the other States and Territories amounted to but $76,390,604; or, only $182,214 more than the Keystone State alone!

Mineral Product of the United States.

The following shows the entire mineral product of the United States during the last census year:

States and Territories.	*Establishments.*	*Products Dollars.*
Alabama	3	52,500
Arizona	4	24,500
California	1,046	8,281,633
Colorado	53	859,375
Connecticut	20	1,227,400
Delaware	2	10,800
Georgia	10	49,280
Idaho	254	1,989,341
Illinois	356	6,968,201
Indiana	72	1,137,172
Iowa	131	1,063,484
Kansas	26	174,278
Kentucky	35	509,245
Louisiana	1	1,200
Maine	57	621,738
Maryland	80	3,444,183
Massachusetts	65	1,493,522
Michigan	44	7,199,118
Minnesota	9	35,350
Missouri	142	3,472,513
Montana	663	4,030,435
Nebraska	7	30,130
Nevada	139	11,166,452
New Hampshire	21	323,865
New Jersey	49	2,554,475
New Mexico	17	343,250
New York	454	4,324,651
North Carolina	17	638,302
Ohio	535	7,751,544
Oregon	168	417,797
Pennsylvania	3,086	76,208,390
Rhode Island	2	59,000
South Carolina	5	19,888
Tennessee	22	776,292
Texas	1	900
Utah	6	14,950
Vermont	54	905,410
Virginia	27	409,914
West Virginia	185	2,538,531
Washington	3	109,064
Wisconsin	80	510,982
Wyoming	3	850,000
Total	7,974	$152,598,994

Mineral Products of Pennsylvania.

The following shows the mineral products of Pennsylvania, the totals being given first:

	No. of Establishments.	*Products. Dollars.*
Total	3,086	$ 76,208,390
Coal, anthracite	229	$ 38,436,745
Coal, bituminous	359	13,921,069
Copper	2	7,800
Iron ore	186	3,944,146
Marble	6	101,000
Nickel	1	24,000
Petroleum	2,148	18,045,967
Slate	28	618,229
Stone	126	873,879
Zinc	1	235,555

The above mentioned 3,086 Pennsylvania establishments have invested a cash capital of $84,660,276; give constant employment to 81,215 hands, to whom they pay $38,815,276 wages annually, and use $6,069,917 worth of material in their mining operations. The mineral product of Pennsylvania is over seventeen times larger than that of the State of New York, and lacks only $182,214 of equaling the entire product of all the other States and Territories together.

The Gold States and Territories.

The entire mineral product of the principal gold and silver bearing States and Territories, California, Nevada, Montana, Idaho and Colorado, was altogether $24,297,235, or $51,911,155 less than Pennsylvania alone!

Mineral Product of Ohio.

The following shows the mineral product of Ohio, the totals being given first:

	No. of establishments.	Value Products Dollars
Total	535	$ 7,751,544
Coal, bituminous	307	5,482,952
Iron ore	75	960,984
Petroleum	25	228,488
Stone	128	1,079,120

Capital invested, $9,017,197; hands employed, 8,800; wages paid annually, $4,682,571; materials used, $437,714.

Mineral Product of West Virginia.

The following shows the mineral product of West Virginia:

	Establishments.	Products Dollars
Total	184	$ 2,088,531
Coal, bituminous	41	1,035,862
Petroleum	140	1,029,119
Stone	3	23,550

Capital invested, $2,040,213; hands employed, 1,504; annual wages $801,512; materials used, $143,968.

Mineral Product of Each County in Pennsylvania.

Minerals.	Establishments.	Products. Dollars.
Adams—Iron ore	2	29,000
Allegheny—Coal, Anthracite	2	14,800
bituminous	66	4,919,986
Armstrong—Coal, bituminous	11	213,862
Iron ore	4	103,271
Petroleum	187	1,496,245
Beaver—Coal, bituminous	16	52,725
Petroleum	95	173,480
Bedford—Coal, bituminous	6	143,760
Berks—Copper ore	1	800
Iron ore	26	379,460
Blair—Coal, bituminous	6	197,220
Iron ore	3	150,893
Bradford—Coal, bituminous	2	870,000
Bucks—Stone	7	22,955
Butler—Coal, bituminous	46	114,110
Petroleum	1	5,200
Cambria—Coal, bituminous	3	307,057
Iron ore	1	307,623
Stone	3	19,163
Carbon—Coal, anthracite	4	1,001,210
Centre—Coal, bituminous	7	217,634
Iron ore	1	1,800
Chester—Iron ore	12	131,509
Marble	1	27,000
Stone	7	28,590
Clarion—Coal, bituminous	9	69,738
Iron ore	2	48,000
Petroleum	5	21,575
Stone	1	2,970
Clearfield—Coal, bituminous	11	248,151
Columbia—Coal, anthracite	8	1,272,500
Iron ore	1	104,000
Stone	2	43,200
Cumberland—Iron ore	7	59,300
Dauphin—Coal, anthracite	5	983,265
Iron ore	2	63,750
Stone	14	36,003
Delaware—Stone	4	98,000
Elk—Coal, bituminous	2	136,068
Erie—Stone	3	6,600
Fayette—Coal, bituminous	22	831,553
Stone	5	34,475
Franklin—Stone	1	2,000
Forest—Petroleum	9	88,430
Greene—Petroleum	2	8,875
Huntington—Coal, bituminous	7	241,958
Iron ore	16	63,965
Indiana—Coal, bituminous	23	96,026
Jefferson—Coal, bituminous	3	3,092
Lancaster—Iron ore	17	545,801
Nickel	1	24,000
Stone	4	31,328
Lawrence—Coal, bituminous	11	281,511
Stone	3	58,000
Lebanon—Copper	1	7,000
Iron ore	7	460,406
Stone	6	15,250
Lehigh—Iron ore	23	384,168
Stone	12	59,995
Luzerne—Coal, anthracite	90	22,325,591
Lycoming—Coal, bituminous	1	4,000
Iron ore	1	2,000
McKean—Coal, bituminous	1	54,882
Mercer—Coal, bituminous	34	1,869,071
Stone	5	13,400
Mifflin—Iron ore	11	122,900
Monroe—Stone	1	500
Montgomery—Iron ore	19	136,736
Marble	5	74,000
Stone	18	134,927
Montour—Coal, anthracite	2	102,336
Iron ore	6	314,685
Stone	2	32,923
Northampton—Iron ore	7	105,458
Slate	21	495,129
Stone	7	60,874
Zinc	1	235,555
Northumberland—Coal, anthracite	27	2,448,500
Iron ore	1	4,200
Stone	7	11,571
Perry—Iron ore	6	66,000
Philadelphia—Stone	6	134,000
Pike—Stone	1	3,800
Schuylkill—Coal, anthracite	91	10,289,043
Somerset—Coal, bituminous	11	10,766
Tioga—Coal, bituminous	3	1,114,889
Venango—Coal, bituminous	11	98,450
Petroleum	1,668	14,828,227
Warren—Coal, bituminous	1	1,000
Petroleum	181	1,423,935
Washington—Coal, bituminous	27	696,080
Stone	1	1,000
Westmoreland—Coal, bituminous	19	1,127,490
Stone	1	5,000
York—Iron ore	11	186,530
Slate	7	123,100
Stone	8	17,075

Mineral Products in Each County in Ohio.

Minerals.	Establishm'ts	Products Dollars
Adams—Stone	1	10,000
Allen—Stone	4	7,751
Athens—Coal, bituminous	11	200,396
Belmont—Coal, bituminous	21	189,580
Butler—Stone	1	3,750
Carroll—Coal, bituminous	1	1,600
Iron ore	1	16,000
Clark—Stone	6	22,600
Columbiana—Coal, bituminous	15	468,180
Petroleum	1	6,000
Coshocton—Coal, bituminous	9	159,815
Crawford—Stone	4	3,397
Cuyahoga—Iron ore	1	165,000
Stone	33	398,776
Delaware—Stone	1	2,950
Erie—Stone	2	58,000
Fairfield—Stone	2	12,700
Geauga—Stone	1	4,000
Greene—Stone	1	7,000
Guernsey—Coal, bituminous	13	109,443
Hamilton—Stone	1	1,600
Hancock—Stone	1	1,845
Harrison—Coal, bituminous	21	33,890
Stone	1	1,000
Highland—Stone	2	5,500
Hocking—Coal, bituminous	2	155,700
Iron ore	2	4,400
Holmes—Coal, bituminous	5	25,098
Stone	1	1,400
Jackson—Coal, bituminous	20	162,086
Iron ore	44	203,457
Stone	12	10,203
Jefferson—Coal, bituminous	9	436,637
Lawrence—Coal, bituminous	8	112,890
Iron ore	12	286,302
Licking—Coal, bituminous	1	700
Stone	1	937
Logan—Stone	1	900
Lorain—Stone	8	311,910
Mahoning—Coal, bituminous	16	282,220
Marion—Stone	2	1,400
Medina—Coal, bituminous	1	20,000
Stone	1	2,000
Meigs—Coal, bituminous	9	559,776
Miami—Stone	5	23,456
Montgomery—Stone	3	13,100
Morgan—Coal, bituminous	3	1,811
Petroleum	5	13,188
Morrow—Stone	4	3,830
Muskingum—Coal, Bituminous	26	136,047
Stone	2	19,000
Noble—Coal, Bituminous	7	4,860
Petroleum	3	7,100
Ottawa—Stone	5	116,800
Perry—Coal, Bituminous	2	2,200
Portage—Coal, Bituminous	1	4,500
Preble—Stone	4	3,870
Sandusky—Stone	2	1,900
Sciota—Iron ore	6	152,500
Stone	6	7,550
Stark—Coal, Bituminous	46	302,370
Stone	3	6,900
Summit—Coal, Bituminous	4	162,515
Stone	4	2,395
Trumbull—Coal, Bituminous	21	1,638,507
Iron ore	2	25,000
Tuscarawas—Coal, Bituminous	25	235,995
Iron ore	6	85,625
Vinton—Coal, Bituminous	6	13,164
Iron ore	1	22,500
Washington—Coal, Bituminous	4	7,557
Petroleum	16	202,200
Wayne—Coal, Bituminous	5	54,575
Stone	3	10,100

Mineral Products of Each County in West Virginia.

Minerals.	Establishments.	Products. Dollars.
Boone—Coal, Bituminous	1	100,000
Brooke—Coal, Bituminous	4	24,110
Hancock—Coal, Bituminous	2	1,820
Stone	1	800
Harrison—Coal, Bituminous	4	150,300
Jefferson—Stone	2	22,750
Kanawha—Coal, Bituminous	11	286,375
Marion—Coal, Bituminous	1	100,000
Mineral—Coal, Bituminous	2	141,800
Monongahela—Coal, Bituminous	2	2,400
Ohio—Coal, Bituminous	5	28,920
Pleasants—Petroleum	14	46,400
Preston—Coal, Bituminous	2	140,000
Ritchie—Asphaltum	1	450,000
Coal, Bituminous	5	59,062
Petroleum	14	421,575
Taylor—Coal, Bituminous	2	1,075
Wirt—Petroleum	66	331,144
Wood—Petroleum	46	230,090

These facts are compiled with great care from the official tables at the Census Bureau, in advance of the official publication, and exclusively for the GAZETTE. No other paper in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio or West Virginia has them.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Hints About Work for April.

In the first place, make up your mind how many men you will need and hire them now for the season. Wages are high, and all must try and get along with as little help as possible. The best men are the cheapest in the end. This is true whether you board your men or let them board themselves; but it is especially true in the former case. Better give a good man $25 a month and board than a poor man $18 and board. It is worth $10 a month to board a man. One will cost you $35 a month and the other $28, while a good, skillful, reliable, experienced farm hand will *accomplish* twice the work of the stupid, careless man who cares nothing for your interest, and thinks about nothing but his money and his dinner. Married men are the most reliable. Give the boys work, and take pains to teach them to be good farmers; but do not work them too hard and thus disgust them with farm work. The boys should not be compelled to do all the most disagreeable things.

Start the plows as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil dry enough to crumble to pieces. Barley is usually sown on corn stubble. We know farmers who have plowed land for barley in a dry spring as soon as the first five or six inches of the surface soil was thawed out, while underneath there was a bed of frozen earth, and they never had a better crop—over 50 bushels per acre.

Sow the barley as fast as the land is plowed. If sown broadcast, scatter the seed on the furrows before harrowing. Then cultivate and harrow. If drilled, which is by far the better plan, cultivate and harrow first. Then drill and follow with a light harrow. Drill in two bushels per acre. If broadcast, 2½ is none too much seed.

Clover and Grass Seed may be sown with the barley. There is no better crop to seed with.

Oats can be sown later than barley. They will also do far better than barley on sod land, or on low, mucky land. It is desirable to get them in as early as the land is dry enough to work properly. If possible, drill them in 2½ to 3 bushels per acre. Sow plaster early; but if you can not sow it early, or neglect to do so, sow it late—only sow it. When plaster costs less than ten dollars per ton, it almost always *pays* to sow it on dry upland for clover, peas, corn, potatoes, barley, and oats, and sometimes it is very useful on timothy meadows or pastures. Some farmers think half a bushel per acre is enough.

Old pastures are improved by a good harrowing in the spring. Let the harrow-teeth be sharp. Put on three or four horses, and weight the harrows. There is no danger of pulling up too much of the sod. Sow on a little fresh grass seed and three or four pounds white clover per acre.

As a rule, it is better to plant potatoes as early as the ground can be got in good condition. For an early crop, of course we must plant early. For winter use, the late varieties, such as Peachblow, should be planted early. Cover them three or four inches deep, and harrow the land as soon as any weeds appear, or before. It will not pull up any of the potatoes, and will break the crust, stimulate the growth of the potatoes, and kill thousands of weeds. For late planting, the early varieties are best.

In plowing for corn we would wait until we had the manure, and spread it upon the sod, and then plow. A late planted corn crop well put in is very much better than an early-planted one poorly put in. Corn loves a freshly manured sod.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

If the farmers in this country only knew the comparatively small cost that would enable them to supply their tables with an abundance of the finer fruits, and the health and contentment which the use of these fruits would bring, many of them at least would engage in their culture. Half an acre of ground near the house planted with some of the best varieties of small fruits would be sufficient to give an ordinary family a bountiful supply. A piece of ground should be selected which has a good soil, which can be enriched by manure, and the lighter wok may be done by children.

Currants and Gooseberries.—Prepare cuttings of these early, and plant in good soil well manured. Set out the plants from cuttings which are already rooted. Cut out the old wood from bushes which have grown out of shape from neglect of pruning.

Grape-Vines.—Uncover those which were laid down last fall and tie to the trellises. Plant out new vines wherever there is room for one. With a little care, one can get a good supply of grapes with but little expense.

Beets and Carrots.—Sow very early this month, as they will bear a good deal of frost. Make the rows two feet apart, and sow a row of radishes between them; they will be out of the way before the beets or carrots will interfere with them.

Cabbages.—Transplant from the hot-bed or cold-frame to a light, rich soil, and keep well hoed to encourage an early growth. Plants under glass should be gradually hardened off before transplanting, so that the growth will not be checked.

Onions.—Put out sets early, and sow seeds as soon as the ground is ready. Manure heavily with stable manure, and apply a coat of ashes, which is an excellent manure for seed onions. South of New York onions can not be raised from seed with any certainty. Sow seed in 12 or 15-inch drills.

Horseradish may be put out as soon as the ground is dry, and to save space set the plants between the rows of early cabbages. Plant the sets or pieces of the roots three to six inches long; put them 15 inches apart in the rows.

Cucumbers.—Wait until the soil is warm for planting out of doors. A few hills may be covered with glass if wanted early, or a few may be sown in pots or on pieces of turf in a hot-bed.—*American Agriculturist.*

Overgrown Hogs.

There is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of big hogs. There never was a monster hog which did not make the man who raised him pay for every pound he weighed. They do not furnish an ounce of meat gratis, but charge full price for every atom of their carcass. When slaughtered, it takes a long time to get one cool to the marrow in the bone, and then when the hams are put in salt it is troublesome to finish them to the center. Four hundred live weight is as large as hogs should be in order to make good bacon. Beyond this size there is a loss somewhere. Either the feeder, butcher or consumer is cheated, and as a general thing every one who has anything to do with the big hog will find, if he observes closely, that they are not so profitable as the smooth, nice hog of only 350 pounds weight. A small head, with little upright ears, and legs and ears delicate to perfection, are marks which indicate the greatest amount of food consumed, and it will always draw more readily the attention of every butcher.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Destroying the May Beetle.

The white grub or larvæ of a species of May beetle so destructive in meadows, according to experiments made in Europe, may be destroyed in large numbers. The manner of so doing was suggested by observing that these beetles always select warm and loose ground for the deposition of their eggs. Consequently, seventeen artificial breeding places were prepared by covering fresh cow-dung with fine earth; and in the middle of July these were found full of eggs or grubs of one-quarter inch in length on the sides most exposed to the sun. After carefully collecting these eggs, etc., they were burned. There is another grub found in rotten manure and compost, closely resembling the white meadow grub, that must be confounded with the first one we have mentioned; this is the larvæ of a dung beetle *Scarabæus relictus*.—*Western Rural.*

The Horses.

Horses that have been at rest during the winter should be worked only moderately at first. See that the collars fit, and that the parts that come in contact with the shoulders are clean and soft. Wash the shoulders with salt and water. If the skin becomes inflamed or sore, bathe it with petroleum (*not* kerosene), or wash with warm water and carbolic soap. Keep the feet and legs clean. Wash them if necessary, and *rub them dry*. At noon remove the harness and clean the horses. Feed cut hay moistened with water and sprinkled over with meal or bran. This can be eaten quicker than long hay, and the horse have more time to digest it before going back to work. At night *always* clean the horses thoroughly and make them comfortable. This is more important than cleaning in the morning. Let them have all the salt they will eat.

Health of Farmers' Wives.

The *Science of Health* is credited with the following paragraph: "Farmers' wives are not as healthy and red-cheeked as city people suppose them to be. In a journey of a hundred miles, we may see a few rosy, bright-eyed, happy women; but as a rule, from Maine to California, care-worn faces, sunken eyes and compressed lips, tell pitiful tales of disturbed rest, of weariness and suffering. We do not attribute this to the tyranny of husbands. We have yet to see the man who does not pity his sick wife." The above named journal is not, however, credited with stating to what these care-worn faces and sunken eyes, &c., are to be attributed. Is it to lack of knowledge of the way to live, and care for health? Or what is it? Will not some one tell us?

Excellent Confection.

This is the season for oranges. The peel of this fruit, preserved in sugar, is one of the most delightful confections which a family can use, far superior to the extracts sold in the shops. The peel should of course be perfectly clean, and should be cut in long thin strips. Stew in water till all the bitterness is extracted. Throw away the water and stew again for half an hour in a thick syrup made of a pound of sugar to one of peel, with just water enough. Put away, in a cool place, for flavoring puddings, pies, etc. For this purpose, it should be chopped very fine. No better or cheaper flavoring can be furnished a household.

To Cure a Balky Horse.

A man was driving a four-horse team to a loaded wagon when a mare on the pole balked, and could not be made to start. An old teamster who was present unhitched the mare from the wagon, took off the leaders, turned the mare's tail to the leaders' tails, and hitched them together by the double-trees. When he gave the word to start, the mare commenced dancing, but the other horses walked off with her, dragging her backward a couple of hundred yards. He then put her in the wagon again, and she out-pulled any horse he had. She never was known to balk afterwards.

Items of Interest.

Here are a few items of information known to some, but to a great many yet to be learned:

How to lay off a square acre of ground: measure off 209 feet on each side, and you will have an acre within an inch.

Contents of distances—An acre contains 4,840 square yards.

Measure of distances—A mile is 5,280 feet or 1,760 yards in length. A fathom is 6 feet. A league is 3 miles. A day's journey is 33⅓ miles. A cubit is 2 feet. A hand (horse measure) is 4 inches. A palm is 3 inches. A span is 10½ inches. A space is 3 feet.

Barrel measure—A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds. A barrel of pork is 200 pounds. A barrel of rice is 600 pounds. A barrel of powder is 25 pounds. A firkin of butter is 56 pounds.

Bushel measure—The following are sold by weight per bushel: Wheat, beans and clover seed, 60 pounds to the bushel. Corn, rye and flaxseed, 56 pounds. Buckwheat, 52 pounds. Barley 48 pounds.

Valuable Recipes.

Apple Pudding.—One pint of stewed and sifted apples, three eggs well beaten, whites and yolks separate, sugar enough to make the apple quite sweet, one cup of stoned rasins, rolled in flour, half pint each of milk and cream or condensed milk and a little salt and nutmeg. To make sauce, take one cup of sugar and half a cup of butter, rubbed to a cream; the white of one egg, well beaten, a little nutmeg or orange, and when ready to serve, stir in two great spoonfuls of boiling water; if preferred, add half a gill of wine, instead of orange juice.

To Kill Worms in Pots.—There are various ways of doing this, but a writer in the *Ladies' Cabinet* gives a mode which has proved sure with him. He says:—"I have always had success by using lime water, in the proportion of one pound of lime to four gallons of water. Let it stand over night, till perfectly clear; wet the earth, but not the plant. I have never needed to use it more than twice, and seldom but once. Another preparation which is very good, is one ounce of pulverized carbonate of ammonia to one gallon of water."

Ginger Cookies.—One cup sugar, one of molasses, one of butter, lard, or drippings, one-half cup water, and one tablespoon soda and one ginger.

Good Biscuit.—One quart of flour, one tablespoonful baking powder, butter the size of a walnut; use water; don't mix stiff; bake quick.

The Census.

The *Graphic* has been rummaging among the United States census of 1870, and discovers the following facts: The constitutional population of the United States (excluding, that is to say, "Indians not taxed," and the inhabitants of the Territories) was, on June 1, 1870, 38,115,641. The increase between the years 1860 and 1870 was 6,931,897, a gain of 22.22 per cent. The total aggregate of the population of the whole country, including the people of the Territories and all classes and races, was 38,925,598. In the ratio of increase, as shown by previous censuses, the entire population should have been in 1870 about 41,500,000. But owing to causes connected with the civil war, this figure was not attained. The following table will show the subdivision of the population into races:

Whites	33,592,245
Colored	4,886,387
Indians	383,712
Chinese and Japanese	63,254
Total population	38,925,598

The table of sex, giving the number of males and females, gives an excess of 426,759 males. This excess is found in the foreign population, however, as mango natives there are 17,898 more females than males. There are, in the entire foreign population, 446,657 more males than females, while among native whites an excess exists of 77,855 males. Among foreign whites the males are in excess 391,446. The colored population shows an excess of 98,483. There are 58,680 Chinese in the country, of whom only 4,574 are females.

A Child with a Horseshoe Nail in its Lungs—A Delicate Operation

[From the Elizabethtown (Ky.) News.]

In our issue of March 13, we published a notice to the effect that a little daughter of Mr. A. Meredith, who resides on Rough Creek, in this county, swallowed a horseshoe nail, promising to give further details of the success or failure of an operation to extract it. 'Squire Zack Carns informs us that the operation was performed in Louisville by Dr. Yandell, with twelve physicians present, all of whom tried their skill to get out the nail. Drs. Rogers and Kalfus, of Louisville; Dr. Cowen, of Europe, and Dr. A. S. Catlin, of Rough Creek Springs, were present. Dr. Yandell cut a hole in the windpipe, just above the breast bone, about an inch in length, and introducing his instruments found that the nail had located in the right lung. All their surgical skill failed to relieve the child of the dreadful nail. A tube has been inserted in the windpipe through which the child breathes, it now being about twenty days since the operation. Dr. Catlin, of Rough Creek, still attends the case, but little hope is entertained of her recovery. The child, however, is able to sit up and walk a little, but is growing weaker daily, and it will not, can not be long before death relieves her of a misery almost unendurable and which human skill failed to reach and allay.

SOME time ago a New Hampshire farmer discovered a large toad near his bee-hive, actively at work catching and devouring bees. With that wonderful forbearance and kindness of heart characteristic of all New Hampshire farmers, he tenderly picked up that frog and carried him a half mile away from the hive. The next morning that identical frog was back again at the old stand, actively at work as before. He again took him up, carried him a long mile away, and dropped him. But in twenty-four hours he was back again, reducing the number of bees as successfully as ever.

STATE NEWS.

JOHN B. LINN, of Bellefonte, has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, and has accepted the position.

THOMAS DONALDSON, a veteran of 1812, died at the Alms House, near Mercer, on the 29th ult., in the eightieth year of his age.

ON Friday week, the residence of Mrs. Mary Bell, of Spring street, Tyrone, was nearly destroyed by fire. Loss $3,000. Insurance $1,800.

THE Butler *Eagle* says: "Mrs. Andrew McCafferty, of Buffalo township, Butler county, last week gave birth to three children—two boys and one girl.

THE dwelling house of William Ray, in Lackawanock Tp., Mercer Co., with its entire contents, including $175 in money, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon.

ON Thursday morning last, a married man named David Ross, brakeman on shifter number 86, Altoona, was run over and killed. Thirty-five years old; wife and two children.

HON. D. J. MORRELL has donated to the United Brethren, of East Conemaugh, a lot of ground for a site for a church. Work upon the edifice will soon be commenced.

ON Friday, March 28th, a dwelling house, belonging to Mr. William Giebner, Sandy Lake township, Mercer county, and occupied by Mr. A. A. Williams, was totally destroyed by fire.

A VERY wealthy farmer of Titusville has this "notis" posted up in his field: "If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gits in these here oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be."

THE Caledonia Iron Works, formerly the property of Thaddeus Stephens, containing 16,000 acres of land, are to be sold to establish a house of refuge in Lancaster for homeless indigent orphans who have lost either parent.

ON Friday morning last, Charles Miller, an aged laborer in the lower Altoona shops, got his foot caught in the cog wheels of a drill press, and before he was released the foot was ground off at the ankle. The limb was afterwards amputated below the knee, but his age will operate against recovery.

ALFRED AMON, of Frenchcreek township, Mercer county, dropped dead at the residence of his mother, on the morning of the 20th ult. He had been in the barn feeding his stock, and on returning to the house fell heavily upon the porch. His mother ran instantly to his assistance, but life was extinct, his death having been instantaneous.

ON FRIDAY morning an attempt was made to fire Greenville, which is just beginning to recover from a disastrous conflagration. The carriage shops of William A. Vaughn were selected as the place, and a large pile of shavings saturated with turpentine was built under a wagon bed in the paint room. One of the men of the works prevented the act.

A MAN named Arza Dibble, of Summerhill township, in Crawford county, came very near losing his life from an attack by an infuriated cow. While in the yard milking, the animal became enraged at a dog, and after driving it from the yard, pitched at Mr. Dibble, drove him against a fence, and would have killed him had not help fortunately been at hand.

THE Venango *Citizen* says that a petition has been presented to the Court asking that the election of Samuel B. Myers as Mayor of Franklin, on account of alleged fraudulent votes cast at the late election, be set aside. The petition declares that over one hundred votes were given by persons who were not qualified to vote for Mayor, and other irregularities are alleged to have been committed. The Court decided to hear the case on the 16th inst.

A LAD named Homer Claycomb, aged between 13 and 14 years, son of Samuel Claycomb, residing in Altoona, was instantly killed and his body terribly mangled, opposite the lower shops last Friday—an entire train of freight cars having passed over him, rendering his body perfectly unrecognizable, and indeed it could only be recognized by the shreds of his garments. His parents supposed their child was at school, and hearing that a boy was killed only became alarmed when they learned that he had not been at school.

AN accident occurred on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, a mile and a half south of Saxton. The train which left Bedford early in the morning met with a broken rail. All the cars passed over safely but the last passenger coach, which went over an embankment of some forty feet. It contained ten passengers besides the conductor, brakeman and porter. The following persons were injured: Mr. Woderly, of Riddlesburg, injured internally; J. M. Hedding, of Riddlesburg, cut on the head; M. V. Zeth, Express Agent, at Hopewell, rib broken; C. H. Rauch, State Line, head badly cut; Rev. Sangaree, Everett, arm sprained; Prof. J. W. Hughes, Everett, face cut; Miss Hughes, cut in face and shoulder bruised; John Hamer, Huntingdon, leg bruised; Wm. D. Lougenecker, conductor, nose broken and shoulder dislocated; James Dunkle, face cut. It is said the train was going very slow at the time, and that no blame could be attached to those in charge of it.

ON Saturday night, March 29th, a most painful accident from coal oil occurred, resulting in the death of Mr. Flick, wife of Albert Flick, who is employed at the Shawnee furnace, Columbia. It seems that having placed a lighted coal oil lamp on a small table or stand, Mrs. Flick proceeded to wind the clock (before retiring) the noise of which amused the children, who commenced to caper about the room, and in their play upset the lamp, which fell upon the floor, setting fire to the carpet. Mr. Flick ran for water to extinguish the flames, whilst Mrs. F. attempted to stamp them out, her clothes taking fire meanwhile, and the water tending to spread the fire, she was soon enveloped. The bed was thrown on her, but too late; her clothes were burned off, and her body horribly burned from head to foot. She lived until three o'clock Sunday afternoon, when death ended her suffering. An infant, in a cradle in the room, narrowly escaped suffocation.

OHIO ITEMS.

A LARGE BARN on the farm of H. Hilied, a few miles north of Sidney, with its contents, consisting of hay, grain, wagons, &c., was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night.

THERE is unusual commotion in Ashtabula over the appointment of Mrs. L. A. Cary as Postmistress of that village. The lady is a sister of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and a fresh resident of the place.

JAMES CROOKS, of Hardin county, met with a severe accident last Friday, the day following his marriage. While at work on his farm, a revolver fell from his pocket and was discharged, the bullet passing through his left lung. He is not expected to recover.

A THIRTEEN year old indentured boy to G. W. Brown, of Center township, Noble county, last week threw a stone at a mare he was driving out of the field, and striking her in the head, a sharp corner of the stone fractured the skull, and penetrating into the brain, killed her instantly.

AT Massilon, on Friday afternoon, while Mr. Raymond and son were digging around a large bowlder, weighing about four tons, the earth gave way and rolled over Richard, crushing him to death almost instantly. Mr. Raymond was also seriously injured, and it is thought will not recover.

MR. JAMES TYSON, of Beverly, Washington county, has a curiosity, which is a large block of wood with a stone in it, taken from the limb of a tree, seventy feet from the ground. It is supposed that some one threw the stone into a hole in the limb, and it lodged, and the wood grew around it. Only a small part of the stone, which weighs several pounds, is visible, it being almost entirely embedded in the wood.

ADAM DENIS, who resided near Porterville, Morgan county, committed suicide by hanging in his barn on Sunday last. It appears that Dennis first attempted to cut his throat with a razor; after inflicting two or three gashes he changed his mind, wiped the blood from the razor and placed it in his pocket. He then climbed to an elevated position, tied one end of a line around the rafter of the barn, the other around his neck, and jumped off.

A SON of George Newman, of Morgan county, was shot just above the left nipple last Sunday, the discharge being that of a paper wad from a pistol. He and some other boys were playing with some pistols, and some one of them had loaded this one as above indicated, and it getting into the hands of one of them who supposed it to be empty, he pointed it at young Newman and snapped it, with the result as above stated. It is thought that the young man cannot recover.

ON the 20th ult., at Rogersville, Mr. Jonas Neff's son James, of twelve years, went to the barn to take the horse to water. His father went on to the watering trough, but in a few minutes heard the horse kicking and stamping so violently that he ran to the barn and found his son beneath the animal, who had trampled him to death. It is supposed the child had climbed on to the horse and then fallen off. No one can portray the father's feelings when he saw the feet of the infuriated beast descending on the mangled body of his boy.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

OUR PRODUCTIVE WEALTH.

Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures, Fisheries.

The Entire Productive Wealth of the United States—Details of the Manufactures of Each County in Pennsylvania.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1873.

The following shows the entire productive wealth of the United States, according to the last census:

Agriculture	$2,447,538,558
Mining	152,598,994
Manufactures	4,232,325,442
Fisheries	11,096,522
Total	$6,844,559,516

Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following shows the entire productive wealth of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, according to the last census:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Agriculture	$183,946,027
Mining	76,206,390
Manufactures	711,894,344
Fisheries	38,114
Total for Pennsylvania	$972,075,875

OHIO.

Agriculture	$198,256,907
Mining	7,751,544
Manufactures	269,713,610
Fisheries	383,121
Total for Ohio	$476,105,182

WEST VIRGINIA.

Agriculture	$23,379,692
Mining	2,538,531
Manufactures	24,102,201
Fisheries, no return	
Total for W. Va.	$50,020,424

The Three States Together.

The total productive wealth of the three above named States taken together is as follows:

Pennsylvania	$972,086,875
Ohio	476,105,182
West Virginia	50,020,424
Total for three States	$1,498,212,481

Manufactures in the United States.

The following shows the product of the manufacturing industries in each State and Territory during the last census year:

	Establishments.	Products. Dollars.
Alabama	2,188	13,040,644
Arizona	18	185,410
Arkansas	1,079	4,629,234
California	3,984	66,594,556
Colorado	256	2,852,820
Connecticut	5,128	161,065,474
Dakota	17	178,570
Delaware	800	16,791,382
District of Columbia	952	9,292,173
Florida	659	4,685,403
Georgia	3,836	31,196,115
Idaho	101	1,047,624
Illinois	12,597	205,620,672
Indiana	11,847	108,617,278
Iowa	6,566	46,534,322
Kansas	1,477	11,875,833
Kentucky	5,390	54,625,809
Louisiana	2,557	24,161,905
Maine	5,550	79,497,521
Maryland	5,812	76,593,613
Massachusetts	13,212	553,912,568
Michigan	9,455	118,394,676
Minnesota	2,270	23,110,700
Mississippi	1,731	8,154,758
Missouri	11,871	206,213,429
Montana	201	2,494,511
Nebraska	670	5,738,512
Nevada	330	15,870,539
New Hampshire	3,342	71,038,249
New Jersey	6,636	169,237,732
New Mexico	182	1,489,868
New York	36,206	785,194,651
North Carolina	3,642	19,021,327
Ohio	22,773	269,713,610
Oregon	969	6,877,387
Pennsylvania	37,200	711,894,344
Rhode Island	1,850	111,418,354
South Carolina	1,584	9,858,981
Tennessee	5,317	34,362,636
Texas	2,399	11,517,302
Utah	533	2,343,019
Vermont	3,270	32,184,646
Virginia	5,933	38,364,322
Washington	269	2,851,052
West Virginia	2,444	24,102,201
Wisconsin	7,013	77,214,326
Wyoming	32	765,424
Total	252,148	4,232,325,442

Manufactories in Each County in Pennsylvania.

The following shows the product of the manufactories in each county in Pennsylvania during the last census year:

Counties	No. of estabm'ts.	Product. Dollars
Adams	502	1,415,126
Allegheny	1,844	88,789,414
Armstrong	276	4,337,357
Beaver	500	4,024,083
Bedford	369	1,587,024
Berks	1,414	16,243,453
Blair	440	6,428,366
Bradford	531	2,738,395
Bucks	739	4,732,118
Butler	387	1,330,932
Cambria	373	8,641,813
Cameron	44	896,810
Carbon	161	2,955,783
Centre	362	3,047,674
Chester	996	11,494,543
Clarion	279	1,355,506
Clearfield	245	1,109,405
Clinton	241	3,646,526
Columbia	258	2,706,290
Crawford	743	10,157,009
Cumberland	449	3,249,632
Dauphin	587	13,514,156
Delaware	314	11,041,654
Elk	81	1,524,392
Erie	928	9,697,987
Fayette	402	3,527,404
Forest	37	393,191
Franklin	529	3,621,349
Fulton	65	512,433
Greene	162	578,050
Huntingdon	324	2,319,152
Indiana	473	1,393,408
Jefferson	232	1,238,613
Juniata	204	678,345
Lancaster	1,616	14,034,180
Lawrence	181	3,439,700
Lebanon	481	4,160,084
Lehigh	694	15,480,848
Luzerne	886	17,493,463
Lycoming	608	9,081,406
McKean	36	358,984
Mercer	458	6,544,277
Mifflin	194	1,616,985
Monroe	254	2,232,539
Montgomery	1,089	16,933,703
Montour	158	4,857,602
Northampton	655	12,530,834
Northumberland	424	4,207,875
Perry	282	2,412,626
Philadelphia	8,184	322,004,517
Pike	67	692,313
Potter	41	249,724
Schuylkill	844	9,586,114
Snyder	98	591,449
Somerset	496	1,240,671
Sullivan	83	390,877
Susquehanna	376	3,225,054
Tioga	282	2,190,852
Union	106	1,288,692
Venango	278	4,516,566
Warren	450	3,224,768
Washington	402	2,087,441
Wayne	291	3,714,675
Westmoreland	390	2,592,487
Wyoming	194	1,013,831
York	1,111	7,028,934
Total	37,200	711,894,344

COLUMBUS.

Complexion of the Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 11.—The latest figuring on the Constitutional Convention shows the following result: Regular Republicans elected, fifty; Independent Republicans, three; regular Democrats outside of Hamilton county, forty-two. In Hamilton county, five Democrats and one Liberal Republican, and four candidates were elected whose names were on both tickets. Both the Democrats and Republicans claim the Convention, but until the official returns are received it is impossible to know which party will have a majority in the Convention.

ALBANY.

The Erie Investigation.

ALBANY, April 11.—Senator Madden was before the Erie Investigation Committee this morning, and testified that the one thousand dollars he received from the Erie Company in 1868 were handed him for a lawyer named Little. Madden was not a Senator then. In 1871, when a candidate for Senator, Gould sent him four thousand dollars for his election, and these sums were all the money he ever received from the company.

LOUISVLLIE.

Conference on the Surrender of the Canal to the Government.

LOISVILLE, KY., April 11.—Messrs. Benj. Eggleston and Theodore Cook, a committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, held an interview this morning with the Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal, to ascertain the views of the Directors with reference to the surrender of the canal to the Government. The Directors expressed themselves willing and desirous to surrender the canal whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall comply with their terms and the acts of the Kentucky Legislature and Congress. The interview was entirely satisfactory to the committee.

NEW YORK.

The Postal Car Investigation—The Cost of City and County Advertising—An English Detective Robbed—Opposition to a Pastor—What Brigham Young Proposes to Do—The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature After Gould and Others.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1873.

The Postal Car Investigation.

The Senate Postal Car Committee to-day heard the argument of T. Cuyler, of Philadelphia. He held that the Government had no more constitutional right to force the railway companies to perform services for nothing or for unsatisfactory compensation than it had to take a citizen's residence and turn it into a postoffice. He denied the power of Congress to fix the compensation for carrying mail matter.

E. L. Dennis, President of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, said the railroads are not now paid more than one-eighth the cost of carrying the mails, and if the Post Office Department paid at the rates paid by the Adams Express Company, the railroads, instead of receiving $31,188, would get $461,000 a year.

The committee then went into executive session.

The Mormon Problem.

Brigham Young telegraphs to a newspaper in this city that his resignation as trustee in trust for the Church and as President of the banking institutions, do not affect his position as President of the Church, in which capacity he will still exercise supervision over the business, ecclesiastical and secular, leaving the details, however, to the younger men. He says the institutions of Utah are well established, and speaks warmly of its material condition. The Mormons intend establishing settlements in Arizona, and influencing the Apaches to peace. In the meantime he invites all good citizens to Utah, where property is less taxed and better protected than elsewhere in the United States.

Opposition to a Pastor.

The Warren Street Methodist church of Brooklyn refuses to receive their new pastor, Saunders, just appointed by the New York East Conference, claiming to have a promise from the Presiding Elder to appoint Mr. Johns, who has been preaching since the death of Mr. Hadley, and have decided to close the church on Sunday and notify Saunders that he is not wanted. The official board say in the event of Johns' removal they will sell the church or make a Congregational church of it.

It is rumored another church is threatening to adopt a similar course.

City and County Advertising.

The report of Comptroller Green shows that $3,569,676 were paid out by the city and county of New York, for advertising, during 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871. The reduction in 1872, from 1871, was nearly a million dollars. The Comptroller thinks that one hundred thousand dollars will cover the cost of 1873, unless the Legislature orders additional advertising. The claims presented since 1871, but not allowed, would make the total claims for five years $5,180,995.

Usurious Interest.

Henry C. Lanner & Co. have obtained a temporary injunction restraining Peter A. H. Jackson from disposing of five hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad pledged with him, on the ground that the terms of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the loan for which they were pledged, were usurious.

The Sergeant-at-Arms After Gould and Others.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature arrived here to-day to arrest Jay Gould, Wm. M. Tweed and J. B. Dutcher, charged with contempt in not appearing before the Erie Investigating Committee when summoned. Neither has yet been found.

An English Detective Robbed.

While the English detectives, now here in the Bank of England forgery case, were seeing the city the other night, one of them was robbed of his watch and pocketbook and the papers for the extradition of Bidwell, of Havana. The papers have been returned.

THE INDIANS.

The Modoc War—Suggestions by General Canby.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A telegram from General Canby, dated Tule Lake, California, April 3, and forwarded by courier to Yreka, California, has been received by General Sherman, in which General Canby states that he has seen the instructions sent to the Peace Commissioners by the Secretary of the Interior, and continues: If the Modoes surrender as prisoners of war, the General Government would have paramount and exclusive jurisdiction over the cases of all. The same result would be secured by treaty. But are not treaties with Indian tribes prohibited by the recent legislation? A reservation within the limits of either California or Oregon would not bar State jurisdiction until after the cession by these States, and would have no retractive effect for crimes committed within the limits of such reservation. It is doubtful, under Justice Miller's decisions in Kansas reservation cases, whether the State jurisdiction would not prevail. The murders of citizens were committed beyond the limits of any reservation, and within the jurisdiction of the two States, and, of course, anterior to any arrangement with the Modocs. I do not question the right or power of the General Government to make any arrangement that may be thought proper, but I think they should make such as to secure permanent peace, together with liberal and just treatment of the Indians. In my judgment permanent peace cannot be secured if they are allowed to remain in this immediate neighborhood. The Modocs are now sensible they cannot live in peace on Lost River, and have abandoned their claim to it, but wish to be left in the Lava beds. This means license to plunder and a stronghold to retreat to, which was refused. Their last proposition is to come in and have an opportunity of looking for a new home not far away, and if they are sincere in this, the trouble will be soon ended. But there has been so much vacillation and duplicity in their talks that I have hesitated about reporting until some definite result was attained. All movements of troops have been made deliberately and cautiously, so as to avoid a collision and to impress the Indians that we have no unfriendly intent. Thus far we have succeeded very well, but their conduct has given so much reason to apprehend that they are only trying to gain time, that I have organized a party of scouts to operate with the troops if they should go to the mountains or renew hostilities.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—River thirty one feet; rising. Arrived—Lawrence, Nashville. Departed—Andes, Wheeling; E. H. Durfee, St. Louis. Clear and growing warmer.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Arrived—Belle Lee, Evansville; Dexter, St. Louis. Departed—Tom Jasper, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—Clear and cool. River rising at the rate of one inch per hour. Fears are entertained of an overflow. Arrived—Ike Hammett and barges, St. Louis; Little Alps, New Orleans. Departed—Kittie Hegler, Little Rock; City of Vicksburg and Emma Elliott, St. Louis; Falls Pilot and John Maude, New Orleans; Mary Poe, Red River.

CAIRO, April 11.—Arrived and departed—tug Redfox, from Wabash river for the south, 3 P. M. River risen 2 inches. Clear, mercury 54.

NASHVILLE, April 11.—River falling; 7 feet scant on Harpeth Shoals. Weather variable. Arrived—Eddyville, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Ada Hallmen, Cairo; Burksville, Upper Cumberland.

EVANSVILLE, April 11.—Cloudy, wet and heavy rain this morning; light showers during the day; mercury 46 to 56. River fallen one foot. Up—Savannah, 4 A. M.; City of Augusta, 6; Quickstep, 8; Fayette, 4; Nick Longworth, 11; Mary E. Forsythe, New Orleans, 6 P. M. Down—Henry Probasco, 10 A. M.; Thos. Sherlock, 11; Charmer, 12; Mary Ament, 2 P. M.; Tarascon, 3. Business good.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Arrived—Mary Davage, Pittsburgh; Bertram, Keokuk; New Boston, Peoria; Dubuque, Reed's Landing; St. Joseph, Memphis; J. F. Tolle, New Orleans. Departed—Bertram, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Northwestern, St. Paul; Alps, Cairo. River rising again. Cloudy and cool.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—River rising; 11 feet in canal; 8 feet 9 inches in Indiana chute; 7 feet over rocks; scant 5 in Kentucky chute. Arrived—J. W. Garrett and barges, St. Louis; John Dippold and barges, Cairo; Baltic, Pittsburgh. Departed—Shannon and Garrett, Cincinnati; Dippold, Baltic, McDonald and Ella, Pittsburgh. The John Dippold, in coming up, snagged and sunk her barges of ore on the Kentucky side of the river. The loss is about $4,000.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1873.

The area of lowest barometer will move northeastward down the St. Lawrence valley on Saturday. For New England, southeasterly winds and threatening weather. For the Middle States, southeast winds, veer to southwest, with cool, cloudy weather during Saturday. For the lower lakes, fresh and possibly brisk northwesterly winds, with falling temperature and clearing weather. For the upper lakes, diminishing northerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, followed very generally by southerly winds, with falling barometer by Saturday night. For the lower Missouri valley and southwest, falling barometer and rising temperature. For the eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds, backing to south, with falling barometer and partly cloudy weather. Cautionary signals continue at Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Cape May and New York, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, Norfolk, Wilmington and Baltimore.

Destructive Gale at Wheeling.

WHEELING, April 11.—A gale here this afterday caused a great deal of damage to property. The warehouse of Dewey, Vance & Co.'s nail factory was seriously injured, a portion of the roof being carried off and a thirteen inch wall blown down. A new brick addition to Bradley's woolen factory was blown down. The telegraph wires were prostrated.

THE CAPITAL.

Apparatus for Testing Steamboat Boilers Offered to the Government.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER WAR WITH MEXICO.

Investigation Into Steamboat Disasters Ordered.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

Spring Imports to the United States.

NEW METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU.

Duty on Gas Strips of Iron.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 11, 1873.

Testing Steamboat Boilers.

Francis B. Stevens has tendered to the Government, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the apparatus and machinery belonging to that Company for experimenting upon and testing steamboat boilers. Most of the material is at Sandy Hook, where it was used in experimenting upon boilers some time ago. It is understood that the Government will gladly accept the present, which is worth about ten thousand dollars, and conduct a portion of the experiments, for which one hundred thousand dollars were appropriated by the last Congress, at Sandy Hook, under the joint supervision of the Inspector General of Steamboats of the Treasury Department and the Chief Engineer of the Navy.

Rumors of Another War with Mexico.

Rumors of another war with Mexico and the annexation of more Mexican territory are flying here thick and fast. Secretary Belknap and General Sheridan are on the Texan border, the massing of United States troops in that vicinity, and the unsatisfactory attitude of Mexico towards our Government for years past, furnish substantial reasons for apprehending another short and decisive war.

Investigation into Steamboat Disasters Ordered.

David D. Smith, Inspector General of Steamboats, ordered to-day a rigid investigation into the following recent disasters: Steamboat Elgin City, wrecked on Long Island Sound; Steamer Nunpa, wrecked on the Hudson River, and the collision of the steamboats New State and Eagle, on the Ohio River.

Bonds for the Syndicate.

The first installment of new loan bonds for the Syndicate will not be ready before Saturday.

A Chance for Office Holding Aspirants.

There are nearly 8,000 postoffices in the United States, whose postmasters receive a salary of $12 per annum. To fill these positions gives the Postmaster General more trouble than the offices of the highest grade.

The appointee generally remains until his first quarterly salary falls due, when he resigns, and then the office has to be removed a few miles to the next house. Appointments of postmasters of the $12 class are being made out daily.

Information not Likely to be Suppressed.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that Gen. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer, will not make public the names of those Senators and Representatives who draw their extra pay and then cover it in the Treasury. This determination of Treasurer Spinner will hardly avail his purpose, as in the few cases where it has occurred the Congressman hastened to get his action in relinquishing the money published broadcast as speedily as possible. Such information does not have to be sought after by the news gatherers very largely.

Examining Surgeons Appointed.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Alfred P. Belden, Whitehall, N. Y.; Eli N. Love, Waterford, Va.; D. A. Hoffman, Oskaloosa, John S. Baker, Osceola, and G. A. Kuecher, Keokuk, Iowa; J. H. M. Peebles, New York, and Thomas H. Sherwood, Pa.; E. O. Maunskee, Union Bridge, Md.; Charles A. Carlton, Salem, Dakota; James C. Reynolds, Canton, Tenn.; E. W. McMahon, Quincy, Ill.; George Spofford, Windham, Vt.

Increased Pension to Widows.

The pension laws as amended by the last Congress will give increased pension to widows having one child. The amount of increase is two dollars per month, and has only been allowed heretofore except where there is more than one child. Many claims are now being filed under the new law, and the question to be decided is, whether the increase is to date back from July 25, 1866, the date of the original act increasing widows' pensions, or from the date of the modified law of last session.

Assistant Secretary Sawyer—What New York Financial Men Told Him.

Hon. Frederick A. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, while in New York, conversed pretty freely with merchants and high standing business men outside of the Wall street ring of speculators, and found that his informants generally discountenanced the concerted plan to put up the price in gold, and that the rise was in no way aided by the better class of financiers in New York, but solely a movement of speculators in Wall street.

League Island.

The Secretary of the Navy will not be able, with the limited means at his command, to put the new navy yard at League Island in proper shape at present, but he intends to strongly recommend to the next Congress the necessity of making liberal appropriations for the League Island Navy Yard, in order that it may be made first-class in every respect. New buildings, new docks and other improvements are wanted, and the proposition to erect them is looked upon with favor at the Navy Department.

Duty on Gas Strips of Iron.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that gas strips of iron, being rolled iron in pieces from 17 to 18 feet in length by 8 inches in width and 3-16 of an inch in thickness, is held to be dutiable under the provision of section 3, act June 30, 1861, for "all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided for" at the rate of 1¼ cents per pound less ten per cent, under section 2, act June 6, 1872.

Head Stones for National Cemeteries.

The Secretary of War will upon his return next month consider the designs and models submitted for head-stones over the graves of Union soldiers in the National Cemeteries. If the adaptability of any of these submitted can be agreed upon, advertisements for furnishing the head-stones will be issued on the first of June.

New Meteorological Bureau.

Advices have been received from South America, giving an account of the creation of a Meteorological Observatory in the Argentine Republic. The Observatory is located at Buenos Ayers, and its design is similar to that of the United States and England, the "weather probabilities" being one of its leading features.

Coal, Labor and Rents in England.

The United States Consul at Sheffield, England, writes to Dr. Edward Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, that great changes have occurred since July, 1872, in the price of coal and iron as well as of labor and rents, and the tendency seems still to be upward.

Reorganizing.

The chief of the Medical Division, Pension Office, is about to make a pretty thorough reorganization of his corps of Examining Surgeons throughout the country, since a number of them, it is alleged, are not as prompt and careful in their duties as it is desired to have them be.

Wants a Pension.

Dr. Mary Walker was at the Pension Office yesterday, it is said, endeavoring to secure a pension for disabilities incurred while in the army service of the rebellion, as army surgeon. Already efforts have been made at the War Department to ascertain her status in this respect.

Temperance in England.

The American Consul at Sheffield, England, reports the cause of temperance as advancing there, and that the temperance organizations, which are growing rapidly, are doing much toward continuing this advancement.

Defaulting Custom Collectors.

Hon. Wm. T. Haines, Commissioner of Custom, states that the Government has fully recovered the amount of defalcations committed by collectors of custom during the year 1871 and 1872 through their bondsmen.

Personal.

General Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, will deliver an address upon the inauguration of the Cumberland Valley Normal School, Shippensburg, Pa., on the 15th inst.

National Bank Reports.

The reports of the National banks, showing their condition at the close of business on the 28th of February, 1873, are now all in except the Carlinville National Bank of Illinois.

Commission Issued.

Hon. Jesse H. Moore, who was Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions of the last Congress, has received his commission as Pension Agent at Springfield, Ill.

Public Documents in the British Museum.

The Librarian of the British Museum has just acknowledged his receipt from Dr. Young, of the Bureau of Statistics, his reports on commerce and navigation in the United States.

DIAMOND.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Earthquake in Central America.

The City of Salvador in Ruins.

EIGHT HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED.

A Bloodless Revolution in Panama.

FATAL CATASTROPHE IN ROME.

Five Persons Killed and Seventeen Wounded.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The Carlists Before Puigcerda Repulsed.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The City of Salvador Destroyed by an Earthquake.

ASPINWALL, April 5, via Havana, April 10.—The city of Salvador, in Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. Eight hundred persons perished, and twelve millions dollars' worth of property was destroyed. The earthquake was followed by a conflagration, and many buildings were burned.

For a few days slight shocks of earthquake had occurred, but no serious apprehensions were entertained. On the afternoon of the 4th of March, about half-past four, almost without warning, a great part of the city was reduced to little more than ruins. The ground heaved like a ship in a gale. Terrific thunderings burst from under foot. Walls tottered and were rent in many places, with wide crevices. Roofs sank and tiles, &c., were precipitated to the ground. Lamps, pitchers, basins, glass, &c., were overturned and broken. Three violent shocks followed in succession, and the servants commenced to scream piteously and could not be pacified. Wild birds flew to the houses. Horses grew frantic in the stables, and dogs, howling, slunk for protection. Every few minutes shakings of less violence occurred.

The scene beggars description. Ruined houses, panic stricken people, men, women and children fleeing to the fields with valuables hastily collected, then the ringing of the alarm bells and the beating of drums, calling all the soldiers under arms, for in San Salvador murder and pillage accompany the confusion of great earthquakes, and as the frightened citizens leave town, dusky Indians from the forests prowl for prey into it, who are only checked by the bayonets of the Government troops. These were posted in squads at short distances all over San Salvador.

WEST INDIES.

Destruction of Sugar Cane.

HAVANA, April 10, via KEY WEST, April 11.—The sugar cane on fifteen plantations in Union Jurisdiction has been destroyed by fire.

An Abandoned Ship Recovered.

ST. THOMAS, April 2, via HAVANA, April 10.—The British ship Varuna, from New York, January 23d, for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea, after being out fifty-two days. The crew and one of the mates have arrived here. The British man-of-war Challenger found the Varuna, towed her into the harbor and delivered her to the authorities. The Varuna was heavily insured. The underwriters will make an investigation.

A Bloodless Revolution in Panama.

ASPINWALL, April 5, via Havana, April 10.—A revolution has broken out in Panama, in favor of Ex-President Corrozzo. President Nira is a prisoner. It is said he secretly sustains the revolutionists, who are in possession of everything. No lives were lost. Corrozzo was expected at Panama on the 14th inst.

SPAIN.

Carlists Defeated.

PARIS, April 11.—A dispatch from Persignier says that the Carlists have been repulsed, after fighting a whole day and night before Puigcerda.

PERPIGNAN, April 11.—A despatch from Puigcerda, dated noon to-day, says: After the failure of their final attack last night, the entire Carlist force withdrew before daylight, leaving three hundred dead and wounded on the field. We lost eight killed and have many wounded. Five houses were fired by the enemy's shells and destroyed. Precautions have been taken against a renewal of the siege.

FRANCE.

German War Indemnity.

PARIS, April 11.—Fifty million francs were paid by France to Germany, on the 5th instant, on account of the war indemnity.

The Vacancy in the Assembly.

General Cremier made a speech last night attacking the De Remusat candidate for the vacancy in the National Assembly from Paris, and declaring his intention to support Barodet. Several Republican meetings are announced for to-day.

ITALY.

The Pope's Illness.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

ROME, April 11.—The Pope is suffering from rheumatic fever and ulceration of the leg. His illness is extremely serious.

Terrible Catastrophe.

A manufactory in this city was destroyed by lightning yesterday, and forty persons buried in the ruins, five of whom were killed and seventeen wounded.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The flood in the Hudson river continues.

—Victor Emmanuel will visit Vienna during the Exhibition, if the condition of Italy will permit of his departure.

—The base ball season opened in Philadelphia on Friday by a game between a Philadelphia professional club and the Eureka, amateurs.

—The Sixth annual re-union of the Society of the Sixth Army Corps will be held in the Temple of Music, in New Haven, on the 14th of May.

—A fire at Faribault, Minnesota, last Thursday night, destroyed the office of the United States Express Company, and one or two adjoining buildings.

—The President has appointed Rutherford B. Hays as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, under the fifth section of the act approved March 3, 1873.

—The stockholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway have resolved to ratify the lease of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road to the Great Western.

—The Presidents of the National Banks of Philadelphia gave a banquet last Wednesday night to ex-Senator Cattell, about to go to Europe to assist in refunding Government bonds.

—Last Thursday night a land slide at the south end of the Rosendale bridge, on the Wallkill Valley Road, carried away the trestle work from within ten feet of the depot to the bridge. Travel will be shut off for a month.

—E. S. Wood, supposed from letters in his possession to be from Goshen, Indiana, committed suicide at the Hubbard House, Jackson, Michigan, on Wednesday, by shooting himself through the head.

—At Holland, a settlement near Chicago, last Thursday night, a family of Germans, named Alders, got into a difficulty, resulting in the murder of the younger son by the elder. The fratricide is in jail.

—Chief Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has written a letter acceding to the request of nearly all the lawyers of his district that he would become a candidate for re-election in June next.

Of Superior Quality.

When a firm once establishes a reputation for the sale of reliable goods, the public is not slow to appreciate the fact, and to give evidence of that appreciation by patronizing that firm. Liquors are among the most difficult articles to obtain in their pure state; but Messrs. S. C. Waters & Co., of No. 23 Diamond street, have on hand an assortment of liquors which, for genuineness and purity, are not surpassed by any stock in the city. Those contemplating replenishing their stock, that has of late been allowed to run down owing to the agitation of prohibition, are requested to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, No. 23 Diamond Square, Pittsburgh.

The Weber Piano

at C. Retter, 127 Federal street, Allegheny.

A Stock of Pure Liquors.

Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, wine and liquor dealers and importers, at No. 57 Second avenue, have acquired a reputation for selling an article which can be relied on as genuine, and just as they recommend it. Their fine Wheat Whiskies, genuine Irish and Scotch Whiskies, together with the different brands of Wines, Brandies, Rums and Gins, are all of the best quality. Their terms are very moderate, and this fact, together with the quality of their goods, is inducement sufficient for a liberal patronage. All persons wishing pure liquors—liquors that are just as they are represented—should not neglect to give this firm a call, and they are assured of polite attention and good bargains.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

PRICES THIS WEEK.

Halford Table Sauce	25 cents
Pearl Wheat, per package	25 cents
Strawberries per can	20 cents
Blackberries "	25 cents
Raspberries "	25 cents
Plums "	25 cents
Green Corn	20 cents
Edwards' Standard Tomatoes, 3 lb can	20 cents
Golden Table Peaches, 3 lb can	30 cents
Satin Gloss Starch, per package	10 cents
Silver Gloss Starch, per package	10 cents
Babbitt's New York City Soap	10 cents
Wax Soap	6 cents
Valencia Raisins	11 cents
Roast Rio Coffee, per lb	25 cents
Roast Java Coffee, per lb	30 cents
Winter Wheat Flour, per bag	$2 25
New (Ohio) Maple Syrup, per jug	$1 50

D. M. JENKINS,
20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

SUBURBAN HOMES.

AUCTION SALES For May, 1873.

THE HOMESTEAD BANK AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Announces to the public, especially those desiring SUBURBAN HOMES or PROFITABLE REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT, that it will sell at auction as follows, some of the most eligible property in the county, on terms of LIBERALITY AND ADVANTAGE TO PURCHASERS

NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED

ON MONDAY, MAY 5, AT HOMESTEAD
100 CHOICE LOTS,
60 Feet Front by 110 Feet Deep.

ON MONDAY, MAY 12, AT North Homestead,
In Twenty-second ward, on Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad,
80 Quarter Acres.

ON MONDAY, MAY 19,
At the new and unique suburb
HOMESTEAD PARK,
On the Pan Handle road, 8 miles from the end of the proposed Free Bridge at the Point,
500 Exquisite Building Sites,
From a Quarter Acre to 3 Acres each.

ON MONDAY, MAY 26, AT
HOMESTEAD TERRACE,
On the A. V. R. R. and Wildwood avenue,
240 SPLENDID QUARTER ACRES.

TERMS:

At Homestead, 8 equal annual payments. At North Homestead, 9 equal annual payments. At Homestead Park and Homestead Terrace, 10 equal annual payments, all without interest. First payment within 30 days; balance secured by close bond and mortgage.

Purchasers who build on their lots can have their mortgages waived in favor of a preferred mortgage given to secure a loan to pay for the buildings.

LIFE INSURANCE FREE.

Purchasers who are of proper age, habits and good health will be given a life insurance for the benefit of their wives or children, which in the event of their death will cancel all payments not then due.

For further particulars call at the
HOMESTEAD BANK,
ap12 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburg.

SPECIAL CARD TO ROLLING MILL OWNERS.

TOTTEN & CO., FULTON FOUNDRY, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

After an experience of EIGHT YEARS, now offer to SHEET IRON, NAIL PLATE and HOOP and GUIDE IRON MANUFACTURERS a SUPERIOR article of

Chilled Rolls.

We GUARANTEE our ROLLS and pay Freight and Turning when not satisfactory. As the best evidence of their good qualities we refer to the following testimonials of well-known manufacturers East and West. On this basis we respectfully solicit a trial.

☞ See our general Card in this paper.

CONSHOHOCKEN, PA., January 20, 1873.
Messrs. Totten & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—We are now working on your Rolls—one pair 20x54, one pair 20x48, and one pair 20x36—made for us last year. They are all giving good satisfaction, and are all still perfect and sound. They show no signs of spawling off at the ends, and the whole surface of chill is as perfect as when first put in the house. You seem to have overcome the very serious difficulty (at least in our case) most makers have in producing a Chill Roll that will make a reasonable quantity of Plates and Sheets without either breaking or part of the Chill falling out, leaving the surface so uneven that the Roll is worthless, and must be thrown out. In 1871 we broke and threw out nine Rolls, in consequence of the Chill falling out—nine Rolls all made by celebrated makers. Last year we worked on four Rolls (and are still working on them) without any breakage. We have one pair of your Rolls, 20x50, on which we have rolled over Five Thousand (5,000) Tons of sheet iron, from 8 to 16 wire gauge, and 24 to 45 in width, and they are still serviceable. We take pleasure in saying that your Rolls have given us better satisfaction than any we have heretofore used.

Yours, very truly,
J. WOOD & BROTHER.

OFFICE OF REIS, BROWN & BERGER, SHENANGO IRON WORKS, NEW CASTLE, PA., February 14, 1873.
Messrs. Totten & Co., Pittsburgh.

GENTS—In answer to yours, 22d ult., would say that we are still using the Chill Rolls purchased from you in May, 1870, and they have given perfect satisfaction. They have been in *constant* use, and the Chill is still deep and perfect, no signs of crumbling. We have manufactured about 2,500 tons Sheets with them, and can't see but that they are as good for as much more. Very truly yours,
REIS, BROWN & BERGER.

PITTSBURGH, January 23, 1873.
Messrs. Totten & Co., City.

GENTS—Mr. Rogers says the last Rolls furnished have a very good face, and so far have worked well.
Yours truly,
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD.

We also have the pleasure of referring to JOHN Q. EVERSON, Esq., who worked a pair of our Sheet Rolls constantly for FOUR YEARS. s

Effervescing Preparations.

Squires { Granulated Effervescing Bi Carbonate Potassa. / " " Vichy Salt. / " " Citrate Magnesia. / " " Seidlitz Powders. / " " Kissingen Salt. }

These goods can be distinguished from the many imitations, which cost comparatively nothing, by each bottle having a strap label over the cork, and the trade mark of the makers—a Crown on the side label of each bottle, and also the name of the Sole agent.

SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR SALE.

Consisting of Generator, Two 12-Gallon Iron Fountains lined with Porcelain, and handsome Counter Urn, all of the celebrated Barnhard make. A bargain.

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

WM. F. & G. NOBLE,
UPHOLSTERERS,
And Dealers in Beds and Bedding. Agents for the
WOVEN WIRE SPRING BED,
Which have been
Reduced in Price
By the Manufacturers of Hartford, Connecticut. They are a very superior Bed, warranted very good.
A large lot of different sizes on hand at the Store.
Corner Smithfield St. and Third Avenue.
ap11:37

NEW WALL PAPERS,
AT
W. P. MARSHALL'S,
191 LIBERTY STREET.
ap2:k28

NEW SPRING GOODS
Just Arrived at the
BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh,
178 Federal Street, Allegheny.

ALL WOOL SCOTCH SUITS, $18,00.
BUSINESS SUITS, $14, $15, $18 AND $20,00.
FINE SUITS, $20, $25, $27 AND $30,00.
FINE DRESS COATS, $15, $18, $20, $25 AND $30,00.
BOYS' SUITS, $8,50 TO $15,00.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, $4,00 TO $10,00.

The finest line of Furnishing to be found in the city is at
95 SMITHFIELD STREET,
SIGN THE "HUB."

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET.

Invite the attention of close cash buyers to their lines of Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Millinery and Straw Goods.

The Largest Assortment to be had anywhere, at LOWEST EASTERN FIGURES.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
ap10

1873. SPRING SEASON. 1873.

197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.

New and Choice Stock for the Present Season.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

STREET JACKETS for Young Ladies, Cashmere Jackets, Dolmans, Talmas, and other Novel Styles. POLONAISE, in Cashmere and silk, embroidered and braided. In addition to our regular stock in these goods, we shall open in a few days a line of CHOICE NOVELTIES, direct from Berlin.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

BLACK DRESS SILKS, from $7 down to $1.25 per yard. Special attention is called to our own make of

Cashmere Satin Finish Silks,

As they have been thoroughly tested by our trade, and always give satisfaction.

We also offer a new line of STRIPED SUMMER SILKS at special bargains. Also Plain and Colored Silks in all the new and delicate tints now in vogue. Trimming Silks in all shades and qualities.

EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS.

Another lot of those cheap Hamburgs, of our own importation, in new patterns, just opened. Registered Embroideries, Skirtings, Tattings and Ruffings, Dimity Bands, Infants' Waists. Striped and Plain Victoria Lawns, Nainsook in striped, barred and plain.

Fine French Swiss Mulls, Embroidered Piques, Striped and Diced Piques, Irish Linen, Linen Lawns, French Dimity, &c.

LACE GOODS.

Black Lace Points, Jackets, Sashes, Antoinette Capes, Veils in all the new shapes, Collaretts, Baby Caps, Fichus, Tidies, and all kinds of Real and imitation Laces by the yard. Real Chantilly Lace Flounces in extra fine quality. Bridal Illusions and Veilings.

FINE MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS,

In Night Wrappers, Toilet Sacques, Chemises and Pantaletts, and Dress Skirts; Infant Robes, Dresses and Night Wrappers.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' and Children's Spring and Summer Vests and Drawers, in Gauze, Gossamer and Silk.

STOCKINGS—In Balbriggan, Lisle Silk and Cotton, in White, Brown, Brown Mixed and Fancy Colors, from finest to common grades. Special attention is called to this department, as we are offering extra bargains in full regular White Cotton Stockings at 25 cents a pair, and in Balbriggans from 50 cents to the very finest imported. Full lines for Children in white and Fancy Colors and extra length.

GLOVES—In Berlin, Lisle, Silk and Kid, in one to six buttons. Kid Glove stock is fully assorted at all times in all sizes and in all the new colorings.

SPRING HATS IN LATEST SHAPES.

French Flowers, Moire Ribbons, Neck'kerchiefs. Feathers, Plain Sash Ribbons, Windsor scarfs. Gros Grain Ribbons, Antique sashes.

French Corsets, Glove Fitting Corsets.

Hoop Skirts, Leather Belts, Arrows, Panniers, Fans, Jet Ornaments, Morocco Satchels, Combs, in high black and jet, Portemonnaies, Fine Scissors, and a full assortment of NEW DRESS TRIMMING and SMALL WARES.

PARASOLS, with Club Sticks, plain and embroidered—elegant goods.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Shirts and Drawers in Silk, Lisle, Gauze, Gossamer, Angola Flannel, Merino and Wool; Fine Suspenders, White Shirts, Fancy Shirts, Night Shirts. SOCKS, in Silk, Lisle, Summer Merino, Superfine British, Balbriggan, Fancy Striped and Shaker Knit. NECK WEAR, in Ties, Windsors and Bows. COLLARS, in Paper, Linen Faced and all Linen. Linen Handkerchiefs, Lisle Gloves, Driving Gloves; Fine Kids for street and evening wear; Shirt Studs, Sleeve Buttons; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Fresh additions to Stock daily. Prices the VERY LOWEST.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
PENN AVENUE STORES,
NOS. 197 AND 199.

☞ Department of Men's Furnishing open on Saturday Evening till 9 o'clock. ap8

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
a specialty. del8-MWF

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA, of HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

Losses Paid in 54 Years	$39,000,000.00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months	9,000,000.00
Assets, March 1, 1873	$5,980,867.46
Orient Ins. Co., Assets $	700,000
Ætna Ins. Co., N. Y., "	300,000
Standard Ins. Co., N. Y., "	300,000
Penn Ins. Co., Phil., "	800,000
Alps Ins. Co., Erie, "	350,000
Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co "	35,000,000

S. S. CARRIER,
59 Fourth Avenue.

J. G. WEIR,
COACH AND WAGON BUILDER,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND POPLAR STS.

Champion Cornice Works.
RASNER & DINGER,
Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental
Galvanized Iron Cornices,
WINDOW CAPS, &C.,
TIN ROOFING AND GUTTERING,
No. 16 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Work done in any part of the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. TTHS

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PITTSBURGH, April 10, 1873.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of SAMUEL H. BAIRD, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
ap21:38

WM. PICKERSGILL, JR.,
149 WOOD STREET,
Manufacturer and Jobber of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Stock Large and Complete. All Goods bought from manufacturers at Cash Prices. Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
New Store, 239 and 241 Liberty St.,
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
Offer the Largest and Best Stock in the Market
AT BOTTOM PRICES.
New Goods Opened Daily.
Buyers are invited to call and examine.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.

CARPETS!
THE NEWEST STYLES IN MARKET.
Direct Spring Importations.
HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, MARCH 6th.

Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before the 1st May, we offer our entire stock in lots to suit purchasers at such an

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION

As must insure a ready sale. To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at

TWENTY PER CENT. OFF THE COST,

Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit. The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of

DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES
LACES, RIBBONS,
All Wool, Merino and Cotton Hosiery,
Silk, Lisle and Cloth Gloves,
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Shirts, Collars and Ties, Corsets, Skirts, &c.,
All of which we offer at
IMMENSE BARGAINS FOR CASH
To close out before May 1st. We will offer "Job Lots" to
☞ MERCHANTS AND DEALERS AT GREAT BARGAINS. ☜
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

SPRING STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Are receiving daily their SPRING STOCK, to which they invite the attention of those wanting to purchase.
THESE GOODS
Have been selected with great care, and for Beauty
CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
LADIES
In particular are requested to call and examine our Spring Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Corner of Fourth Avenue and Market Street.

JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.
OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.
Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
234 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WANTED.
RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!
The highest price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, by
ABDIEL M'CLURE,
SUCCESSOR TO
H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.,
382 PENN STREET.
We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,
Office for Purchase and Sale of
REAL ESTATE
OF ALL KINDS,
47 East Diamond Square,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW WALL PAPER STORE.
THOMAS PALMER
Having removed to his New, Elegant and Commodious Store, No. 99 WOOD STREET, (Second door above Diamond alley), is now prepared to show a fine assortment of
WALL PAPER,
Of all Grades and Prices. Also WINDOW SHADES in great variety. Call and examine.
ap8:k61-TTHS

Edia Sperry, M. D. Emma Farrar, M.D.
OFFICE HOURS: 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., 3 to 5 P. M., and 7 P. M.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 5 to 7 P. M.
NO. 48 ROSS STREET,
Corner Third Avenue,
Graduates of Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and the MATERNITE of Paris.
mh22:86-TTHS

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
—Entrance Examinations June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For Catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.
mh18:26-TT

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,............N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON,............D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
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Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 [illegible]
Clubs of five	1 [illegible]
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1873.

THE claims of the Southern Claims Commission thus far allowed vary in amounts from twenty-five to between seventy-five and eighty thousand dollars.

THE Prince of Wales is evidently giving attention to his Masonic duties. He was yesterday installed Grand Commander of the Knights Templar.

THE Washington *Reporter* is authority for the statement that the conviction of Briceland, for the murder of Allingham, is received with disfavor by the people of the locality. It does not intimate who is suspected as the guilty party.

THE Spring floods, this year, prove to be unusually destructive,—the water in the Susquehanna, Saginaw, Hudson, and other rivers, being higher than for many years. The railroads have been obstructed, and in some instances the cars washed from the tracks.

THE consolidation of the various Atlantic telegraph lines, and a reduction of rates, is under arrangement. With the new line, to be laid in May, if a reduction shall really be made in the charge for messages, it will greatly increase the volume of business.

THE prompt conviction of Nixon, the murderer of Phyfer, in New York, and his sentence, was quite a surprise. Yet it is regarded as a very fortunate circumstance, and if he is hung at the appointed time, crime in New York will have received another check.

LETTERS from the New York Assay Office and Philadelphia Mint, and a telegram from the mint at San Francisco to Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, report that the new regulations since his inauguration are now in full operation and working finely.

THE financial budget of Great Britain, as presented by Mr. Lane, shows a reduction of the national debt, for the year, of nearly $35,000,000. The Geneva award is provided for in the current estimates, yet a reduction of taxation is proposed. All this looks well for England.

THE Government is settling with the informers and others entitled to moieties in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Seventy thousand dollars goes to one person, and twenty thousand dollars each to several others. This will probably give quite an impetus to the informing business.

THE first new loan bond of the denomination of $50,000 has been issued to the National City Bank of Ottawa, Illinois. Number 1 of the $20,000 registered bond of the new loan has been issued to A. C. Otis, of New London, Connecticut. Both of the above denominations were never embraced in former loans.

THE amount of national bank circulation promised to national banks but not yet issued to them under the act of July 12, 1870, authorizing an additional issue of $54,000,00 is about $8,000,000. According to the calculation of the Comptroller of the Currency just promulgated, this $8,000,000 will not be issued until the next meeting of Congress.

THE usual closing scenes took place in the Legislature yesterday. Mr. Strang was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Speaker Anderson was made the recipient of some very complimentary remarks from Senator McClure, and was presented with a gavel and a service of silver. Mr. Elliott, Speaker of the House, was also favored with presents. Thus with a happy interchange of kind feeling, the Legislature adjourned.

IMPORTANT news is received from Utah, to the effect that Brigham Young publicly resigned, yesterday, his position as Trustee in trust of the Mormon church property and funds, as also his position as bank President, and in several mercantile institutions. He proclaims a purpose to remove to Arizona, and will probably be followed by his people generally. So the Mormon problem in Utah is about to be solved.

THE town of Parkers, one of the great oil centres, seems to be particularly unfortunate in respect to fires. It is not very long since it was visited with a terrific conflagration, and within two or three days another, involving about $200,000 of loss, has visited it. Measures ought to be taken to substitute brick for frame buildings, as in Oil City. It pays in the end to take precautions against fire, even though the first cost may be greater.

THE report of Colonel Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, shows that road to be in a very prosperous condition. The total receipts were $2,239,159.35. Total expenses, $1,278,425.82, showing a net profit of $960,683.51, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the Allegheny Valley and Low Grade roads. This is an excellent showing, and indicates the coming prosperity of the company, when its improvements are complete.

WE LEARN that a great many persons are daily writing to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury to know when the New Orleans or Farragut prize money will be paid out, and refer to the action of the Supreme Court, which many think ordered the payment of the money. Such is not the case. Only certain points were decided on by the Court, and the Auditor is of the opinion that the money cannot be given to the prize crews until after the assembling of the next Congress.

THE effort to secure a new trial for Briceland has failed, and the unfortunate man has been sentenced to death. While it is no doubt commendable on the part of lawyers that they use their utmost endeavors to save the lives of persons who may be charged with murder, it is a question whether, when a fair trial is had, and the evidence proves to be perfectly clear, there should not be a cessation of efforts to arrest the penalties of the law, by pleading mere technicalities. Society has rights, as well as criminals.

EDUCATION has long been regarded as the great hope of the South, and for this reason much public interest attached to the Peabody bequest. Careful observers, who have recently traveled through several Southern States, report that while Virginia, Florida and Tennessee are making decided progress in this particular, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas are not. The mere mention of the States that are, and are not progressing in this particular, is enough to illustrate the political importance of education.

NAPOLEON did not die the "pauper" he has been so often represented. The personal property bequeathed to the Empress is estimated at $600,000, besides which he had lands and houses in Corsica, in France, in Switzerland, and in Italy, partly purchased, and partly inherited. Besides this the Prince Imperial has large estates in France, bequeathed by an admiring lady. The Empress, in her own right, has large possessions in Spain, and considerable property in France. So she is very well provided for.

FULL RETURNS from Connecticut confirm the estimate made by us, several weeks since, as to the probable result of the election. Three Republican and one Democratic Congressmen were elected, and one branch of the Legislature is carried by the Republicans. The worst feature in the Gubernatorial contest was the State capital question, each of the rival parties selecting a candidate from a competing town. This, with the prohibitory movement, gave the State to the Democracy, so far as the Governorship was concerned.

THE Connecticut election clearly illustrates the value of hopeless side movements, as affecting the success of parties. The State is a close one at any time, but the prohibitionists were pleased to think that their interests would be better promoted by independent nominations, than by affiliating with either of the great political organizations. As a result, the Democracy are triumphant, and it remains to be seen whether the prohibition interests will be furthered as a result. We are disposed to think that some very healthful repenting will be in order soon.

THE Convention of Farmers in Illinois is a noticeable affair. Seventy-two counties of the State are represented, and the proceedings are of great interest. All subjects of interest, including railroads and their management, rivers and their improvement, legislators and their vices, are discussed in the plainest manner. It is a politico-industrial convention, and carries with it a suspicion of trouble to mercenary politicians who are more interested in rascality than in rendering honest service to the people. A really independent convention of this kind is a good thing for any State.

THE oppression of the farmers who rent lands in England, is frequently adverted to, as news. The most recent case is that of the Marquis of Bute, who refused to extend the time for the payment of rents—a favor asked because of the partial destruction of crops. The result of this policy now begins to be apparent. One hundred English farmers have just arrived at New York, bound for to West and others will probably follow. A trade union has been formed in England among this class for mutual protection, and one of the ideas developed is that of emigration. Let it come.

IN OUR reference yesterday to the death of some fifteen hundred cattle at East Liberty, we were not, possibly, sufficiently careful in guarding our references. The railroad company, and its employes, as we understand, are not responsible for the seeming cruelty, or the real loss. The owners of cattle transported are, we think, responsible for their stock, while in transit, the railroad authorities simply furnishing the cars and motive power. They do not, however, assume the care of the stock, that being left to the owners. We are particular to mention this, that the blame may rest where it originally belongs.

IT PROVES to be entirely true that George William Curtis resigned his position on the Civil Service Advisory Board, believing that certain appointments recently made indicated the abandonment of the Civil Service system. The President has stated, unofficially, that he does not propose to be rigidly governed by the Civil Service rules, as cases may arise where, even when a candidate may not appear for examination, he may be the very best person to confer a given appointment upon. Indeed, it has been generally understood all along that the President would feel free to vary from the Civil Service routine, when, in his judgment, it became necessary. The attempt to make the Civil Service rules rigid and unbending was a mistake on the part of Mr. Curtis.

THE revenues of the national Government promise to far exceed the estimate, during the present fiscal year. When Congress, a year ago, reduced taxation about fifty millions, the fear was generally expressed that it would at least retard the payment of the national debt. It appears, however, from the receipts from custom duties and internal revenue taxes, that the income will far exceed the estimate for the present fiscal year. The amount estimated for receipts from internal revenue was $75,000,000. With nearly three months of the fiscal year remaining, they are upwards of $83,000,000. The excess in the amount of customs duties over the estimates are proportionately the largest. It is believed that, notwithstanding the heavy reduction in taxation, the revenues of the Government this year will be equal, at least, to those of last year. Lest the *Post* should be sorrowful over this showing, we suppose that all this looks like excessive importations. Still, we are not of the number who are alarmed at this.

DR. WM. BERTRAM, of Missouri, was appointed United States Consul to Montevido, Uruguay, in May last, the salary attached to the office being only $1,000 per annum. Soon after this appointment, Dr. B. sold out his effects, and, with his family, proceeded on his consulate mission. When he arrived at Montevido, he found it necessary to employ a clerk, which cost him $2,000, double the amount of his salary. Besides this he was compelled to pay $50 per month for an office, and the rates of living, including house rents he found exorbitantly high. In fact, he states, he and his family, for want of means to enable him to do better, were sometimes bound to sleep in the open air, having already spent at least five times as much as his salary. Finally he was driven to the abandonment of his position, and recently he and his family returned to America, and he, of course is entirely disheartened, and his case is still the worse because of the fact that both his wife and children are lying quite ill in the city of New York.

TWO ITEMS of information from Spain,—Senor Castellar's demand for a more energetic policy in repressing the Carlist bands and the distribution of Minnie rifles to the people of Barcelona,—indicate a more hopeful prospect for the Republic than was before announced. To these items may be added the fact that the Cure of Santa Cruz, who so inhumanly beat patriot soldiers, is being chased out of the country. While none of these things are of startling importance in themselves, they are, nevertheless, straws which indicate the popular drift. For a short time past the Republic has seemed to be in a bad way. The clergy were arrayed against it, and Don Carlos was actively engaged, seeking to overthrow the Government, while the people in several provinces seemed apathetic. The distribution of arms to the people of Barcelona proves the confidence of the Government in their loyalty. Properly organized and disciplined, they ought to be able to repel the Carlist bands, and thus form a barrier to the insurrection. The proceedings taken against the Cure of Santa Cruz, argues a disposition to lay hands on the Catholic authorities, unless they are disposed to yield allegiance to the Republic. The new government needs, most of all, time, in which to gain solidity and strength. The machinery is new, and the leading officers have not been accustomed to executive duties, or the responsibilities of government. But they are Spaniards, and if they have time, will establish the Republic, as they are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Republicanism, and are profoundly versed in the theory of government. Energy, rightly directed, is of first importance, and may yet win against the discordant elements at work. We have hope, yet, for the Spanish Republic.

THE refusal of the Courts to recognize the right to female suffrage has received another illustration in the Philadelphia Courts. As offsetting this announcement we also record the fact that Miss Matilda Hindman, of this city, has been made the General Agent of the Association for promoting woman suffrage. She is a talented lady, and can present her cause ably and agreeably to the public. We sometimes incline to think that certain reforms had as well be granted at the outset, as they have a basis of right, and are sure ultimately to prevail. Many a wilder scheme than that of securing the right to women to vote has been successfully developed in this country, simply because it was founded in right. So far as the abstract merits of the question are concerned, the argument undoubtedly is with the suffragans, and just because this is the case, they will ultimately succeed. The advantages of delay and agitation, however, are that they serve to infuse the popular mind with the subject under agitation and to tone up the sense of the people. We are glad that the work of agitation, so natural and necessary, is committed to such able hands as those of Miss Hindman.

APROPOS of the unwise resolution of the Illinois Farmers' Convention, noticed by us yesterday, are two facts, each in its own way elucidating that complex question,—how shall we reduce railway charges? The farmers proposed to develop free trade; but owing to the high price of coal, strikes, and other causes, iron in England is as high as it is in this country. More than this, influences are at work which promise to entirely prevent European iron mongers competing with Americans for the control of our iron market. So the repeal of our tariff laws would not benefit, as was so rashly hoped. Massachusetts seems in a fair way, however, to furnish at least one solution of the difficulty. A company has been formed, with power to issue bonds, which shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. in gold, and no more. The proceeds of these are to be applied to the purchase of certain specified railroads, which are to be managed by a State Board of Directors, who shall appoint, outside of their own number, the officers of the road. It is estimated that in a given term of years enough money will be earned to liquidate the bonds, when the railroads referred to become the absolute property of the State. The rates of fare and freight are then to be reduced, so that the income will merely defray the current expense,—unless it should be deemed expedient to create a sinking fund to extend the system, in which event a trifle more than the amount necessary for expenses will be charged. We merely give the plan without criticising it, but it certainly is more feasible than that of the Illinois farmers.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The Illinois Farmers' Convention, after several days' session, have finally adjourned. It promised, at the outset, to be an important affair, but the general impression is that it was finally overrun by politicians, and hobbysts of all kinds. Its leading resolutions were reconsidered, and the action of the Convention left in doubt. The aim of the farmers was to secure cheaper freights, and break up the system of discrimination, by which they are compelled to pay for short freightages more than is charged for long distances. The remedy proposed is, that the Legislature shall declare all railroads in the State public highways, and prohibit discriminating freight charges. It is claimed, and very justly, we think, that the Legislature has a perfect right to control what it has created, and that it can, on this theory, actually regulate all charges,—prescribing to the companies what they shall charge, per mile, for passengers, and the different kinds of goods. So far the Convention is clearly in the right. We suppose there is not, in the country, a more oppressive railroad corporation than the Illinois Central, which dominates the State under mention. It takes about two-thirds the market value of grain for transporting it to market.

But these gentlemen, whether under inspiration afforded by "paid agents of the railroads," who are said to have been present in considerable numbers, adopted a sweeping resolution, to the following effect:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the protective duties on iron, steel, lumber, and all materials which enter into the construction of railroad cars, steam-ships, sailing vessels, and agricultural implements, and that we urge Congress to take immediate action for this purpose; that cheap railroads and cheap ships are necessary to cheap freight, and that we invite the railroad companies to co-operate with us to that end.

This, as a remedy, is extremely absurd. It is, really, just what the railroad corporations desire. Yet it would afford little or no relief to the people. The chief difference it would make in the expense of constructing railroads, would be in the cost of rails; and the interest on this item represents the exact saving the companies would be willing to allow. It can be readily seen, that this would prove so trifling a sum, that no appreciable reduction of expense could be granted on this basis. More than this, such a resolution is illogical, and inconsistent with the other views expressed by the Convention. The whole tenor of their proceedings shows that they are of the opinion that the trouble is, the railroad corporations are overpaid now, whereas, if a reduction in the cost of building railroads is essential to cheaper rates, they cannot be fairly said to be overpaid at the present. The New York *Tribune* refers to this point in the following terms: "Of course, such a measure could never be adopted unless the country were prepared to abandon all protective duties whatever. Nor would it help the case of the grain-growers in the least. The declared object of the resolution is to enable the railway companies to build and equip cheap roads so that they can afford cheap freights. But the very point of the present agitation is that the roads can afford cheap freights now, and must be compelled to reduce their charges; that the tolls are unreasonable; that the grasping monopolies are filling their coffers at the expenses of the people; that the despots are growing too rich for the public safety. The farmers surely do not imagine that they will better their condition by giving the railroads more money. They complain now that the rates of transportation are out of all proportion to the cost of the service, and are regulated solely by the opportunity of the companies for levying contributions upon the community. That is the very essence of the system of discrimination; the railroad exacts the last penny it can get, without reference to the value of what it gives in return. It is absurd to imagine that the work would be done any more justly if we enabled it to be done cheaper. Free trade would not give us cheap railroads; it would only close our mines and stop our rolling-mills."

We looked forward to the Convention of the Illinois farmers as affording a starting point for reform; and while we do not doubt the sincerity of the majority of the members of that body, we are compelled to conclude, either that they were overslaughed by artful and designing men, or that they were not equal to the subject they took under discussion. Reform in railway management may be a very desirable thing; but it is not to be desired that the whole policy of protection should be thrown to the winds as a measure of reform. Nor, as we have pointed out, would any appreciable benefit result from the proposed measure. The Illinois Central, and other railroads, were built, and their tariff of charges established under the old Democratic free trade system. Yet the rates were made exorbitantly high. The trouble now is, that the export of grain has become an important interest; and the Illinois farmers imagine it overshadows every other.

THE CAUSE.

The criticisms of the press over the "Atlantic" disaster are naturally severe—it being felt that censure is deserving by some one—yet there seems a possibility that the items most generally dwelt upon may be explained so as to clear the White Star Company of blame. One of the items of criticism is the short supply of coal—though the agent of the company telegraphs from Liverpool that the Atlantic had the usual amount on board. The theory is now started, that owing to the high price of coal in England, an inferior quality has been put in the market, just as was done in this country during the war; and that consequently the quality which, at other times, was found more than sufficient to take a vessel to New York, now utterly fails to do it. We mention the point for what it is worth—only intimating that the enormous difference shown is hard to be accounted for in this way. The error in mistaking the Prospect for the Sambro light, no attempt is made to palliate. The recklessness in driving the vessel at full speed along a proverbially dangerous coast, seems to have been realized by the officers of the "Atlantic" before she struck. But the first officer, in charge of the deck, refused to be governed by the advice of others. We also have intimations that Captain Williams was not always sober. The New York *Times*, however, boldly charges on the White Star Company carelessness and recklessness. It says:

This reckless trifling with human life is unhappily not without its counterpart in the previous management of the White Star line. What company is it that builds steamers nearly eleven times as long as they are broad, and thus renders them unwieldy and dangerous in heavy weather, and so weak that in case of grounding they are morally certain to break up with frightful rapidity? What company is it that drives its ships through fog and storm at the height of their speed, on the dangerous northern passage that the ships of more carefully managed lines uniformly avoid? What company is it that but last December sent the Adriatic to sea with but one whole blade to her propeller? The company which has thus trifled with the lives of its passengers is that which owned the steamship Atlantic, now the coffin of over five hundred drowned corpses.

These questions carry the inference that the White Star Company has adopted a dangerous model, in order to gain speed, that it urges its vessels forward at reckless speed, and by the most dangerous route, and that it has sent its vessels to sea in bad repair. We have seen other criticisms based on the speedy sinking of the "Atlantic." To our mind, some of these are unjust. The uniform testimony of passengers has heretofore been that the vessels of the White Star Line are easily managed, and quite comfortable in a heavy sea,—which, if true, is a proof of sea worthiness. A vessel that will ride the seas easily, is relatively safe, and the fact that no disaster has come to the vessels of this line, heretofore, shows, we think, their general sea-worthiness. The rapid sinking of the "Atlantic," is attributed, by those on board, to the fact that the waves broke over and rapidly filled her. It is thought she is broken, near the foremast, but otherwise she is believed to be whole. The northern passage, while shorter, is generally regarded as dangerous, owing to the presence of icebergs, occasionally. Otherwise, we judge the management of the White Star line to be equal to that of other lines.

But while extravagant criticism should be avoided, there is room for censure at several points. These we have mentioned, and hope means will be taken to enforce remedies. The disclosures incidental to the "Atlantic" disaster clearly show that all the steamship lines are managed with more or less of recklessness. In one line it turns upon coal supply; with another, it may be the attempt to drive crazy tubs through the water at a greater speed than they will bear; with still others, vessels that should be condemned are sent out with hundreds of human beings on board. All of them should be rigidly watched. A proper standard of safety should be set up by legislators; then officers of unimpeachable, and unpurchasable integrity, should be provided to see that every satemer comes up to the standard.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Several years ago, a Hungarian traveler, Vambery, penetrated Turkestan, as far as Khiva and Bokhara, disguised as a Mohammedan pilgrim. His observations were published, comprising a very interesting work. It now turns out that the entire information possessed by English statesmen, of the region toward which a well-equipped Russian army is directing its course, is derived from the volume of Vambery's travels. Since his trip, very important changes have taken place,—the Khanates of Bokhara and Khokand having passed under Russian control. Their conquest was achieved under the same pretense as is now urged in favor of the Khivan campaign. At the time of Vambery's visit Russian trade had penetrated to the cities of Bokhara, Khokand and Khiva, and how much farther he did not know, as he went no farther than Khiva, but there was an intense feeling of jealousy and hostility on the part of the violent Mohammedans residing in these cities, against all outsiders. This feeling led to outrages on Russian traders, and this in return to the military occupation of the country by the Russians.

It is suggestive of the contrast, in enterprise and suggestiveness, in the policy of Russia and England, that while the Indian possessions of the latter extend to the borders of the intensely Mohammedan country, her statesmen are compelled to apply to the geographical society of St. Petersburg for information as to the extent and character of the neutral zone, which separates her Indian possessions from the Turkestan territory of Russia. Russia, as she advances, gathers up all the information obtainable as to the country and people beyond; England takes little thought of her neighbors, unless they are strong enough to command her fears. Russia is ambitious and aggressive. She has great schemes of aggrandizement, and is steadily pushing on toward the accomplishment of her ends. It was said of the first Napoleon that he first protected and then absorbed the weaker powers. Russia punishes and then annexes.

The real aim of Russia, however, may be conjectured, as regards this Khivan campaign, when it is remembered that a line of policy, once resolved upon, is adhered to by successive Emperors. The ambition of the Empress Catharine to possess Constantinople has been infused into the very life of the nation, and the present Emperor sedulously entertains this ambition as did its great originator. Russia has had relations with Khiva reaching back two hundred and seventy-three years. Peter the Great was solicited to maintain the supremacy of the reigning Khan against domestic feuds. After years of negotiation, Peter sent a force to erect a Russian fort on the Bay of Krasnavodsk, his leading idea being to gain commercial access to the gold mines of the upper Ampu. The expedition proved a failure. Since then, attempts of various kinds have been made to establish peaceful relations with Khiva; but these failing, the present policy of absorption was adopted in 1868, and in 1870 Bokhara and Khokand were seized. In the light of this history, it is not hard to see the design of Russia, although the capture of Khiva will not be an immediate threat to England, as the neutral zone, separating the possessions of the two, will still be nearly three hundred miles broad.

There really should be no objection, on the part of England, to these advances. There is no reason why the territory of the two countries should not be contiguous. The Amoor separates the territory of Russia and China, yet the relations of the two powers are friendly. On the other hand, the region of country referred to is inhabited by the most intolerant people on the face of the globe. Mohammedan fanaticism is carried to the greatest excess, and the various tribes are wild and barbarous in the extreme. The effect of Russian rule will be to tame this wildness, and to raise the people in the scale of civilization. Her own rugged experience in acquiring the refinements of modern civilization makes Russia a good civilizer.

THE THREE RULES.

There seems to be a possibility of a new and acrimonious discussion, growing out of the Geneva arbitration, if not between the American and British Governments,—at least between persons sustaining important relations to each Government. It will be remembered that Chief Justice Cockburn published a dissenting opinion on the Geneva award, sustaining the English Government, and declaring her free from blame in the Alabama affair. Mr. Cushing, in a work just issued, attacks the Chief Justice quite harshly, although his work is professedly a history of the entire arbitration. Involved in the arbitration were, not only the settlement of the Alabama Claims, the northwest boundary, and Canadian fishing questions, but each of the powers were bound to submit to other maritime nations Three Rules contained in article VI. of the Washington Treaty. These are:

"A neutral government is bound—

"First—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been especially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

"Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

"Third, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties."

The subject came up in the British Parliament, a movement being made to oppose the presentation of the subject to other maritime powers, unless with an explanation of England's dissent therefrom. This debate developed quite clearly, that there is a wide diversity of opinion as to the meaning to be placed on the term "due diligence." Mr. Gladstone presented the view that the Geneva arbitration had established certain "important facts" which would have their weight in future decisions of the same nature. But he advocated the settlement of the more material points, involved in the Geneva arbitration, before undertaking to submit the Three Rules to other powers. This is equivalent to an indefinite postponement of the entire subject, so far as England is concerned. With it comes a discussion which makes it perfectly evident that the leading minds of England are opposed to these rules, and in substantial accord with Chief Justice Cockburn.

This renders the criticisms of Mr. Cushing particularly unfortunate, as they are evidently directed against the popular sentiment in England. Crimination is apt to produce recrimination, and the result will probably be to elevate the English Chief Justice in popular favor. This aside, and there are several difficulties in the way of such a presentation of these rules to maritime powers as will lead to their being of any value. For example, several prominent gentlemen, and particularly Mr. Forster, hold that England is only bound, as regards these rules, so far as her own statements, contained in her case, counter-case and summary, are concerned. Sir Stafford Northcote, it is true, illustrated the absurdity of this, by explaining that if England is governed thus, the United States might probably stand by its case, counter-case and summary, as giving the true interpretation of these rules, all of which would be absurd. Mr. Gladstone, however, gave the average English view when he said:

"Negatively, I agree with the right honorable gentleman: We recognize it as our duty to take care that, as far as we are concerned, these *dicta* of the arbitrators—these recitals, the *rationes decidendi*, are not allowed to enter into the question; but if he means that we are to place a substantive interpretation on the Three Rules—a comment to be framed on the text—then I say, first, that it is by no means implied in the motion; and, secondly, I think such a course would be open to considerable objection. How are you to offer along with Rules which are to form part of international law a comment as to the light in which they are to be regarded? That comment must be of equal authority with the Rules themselves if it is to be of any value at all; and if it is to be of equal value with the Rules themselves it ought to constitute a portion of the Rules. That would be traveling back to where we set out from, and we should have at last to aim at an entire reconstruction of the Rules.

From all this it is easy to gather, that there will probably be a very earnest discussion between the two countries, relative to the manner in which the rules shall be presented, if presented at all. Our view will probably be in accord with the Geneva decision,—England's as above intimated. It is difficult to imagine an agreement, unless on a basis of simply submitting the rules, without note or comment. Yet here difficulties will arise,—as each of the powers in interest will insist that their's is the proper construction. The time is probably distant when the submitment will be made, and in the meantime we will hope that the two nations will be nearer each other in sentiment than they are at present.

FARMERS in California appear to be no better off in obtaining fair prices for their productions than those of Illinois and other northwestern States. A writer in the *Overland Monthly* says:—"Grain merchants, hucksters, middlemen, shippers, railroads, sack-makers, law-makers, assessors and tax collectors are the Apaches of California, and they strip the farmers. Ross Browne says he has seen wheat selling at 100 per cent. more than the farmer got for it; wine retailing at the hotels in San Francisco at $1.50 a bottle, while it sold at Los Angeles for 40 cents a gallon, or 8 cents a bottle; grapes sold at 8 and 10 cents a pound, while the producer got only 75 cents a hundred; and fruit thrown into the Bay of San Francisco, because the fruit-dealers could not get rid of it fast enough to keep it from rotting, at 5 cents a pound, while the fruit growers would be glad to sell it at $20 a ton."

MR. JOHN ROYER, an octogenarian compositor of Phœnixville, Pa., lately set up in forty minutes the subjoined modest contribution to the proposed type metal monument to the late Horace Greeley: "I was born in Limerick township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on February 22, 1793. I commenced my apprenticeship at Norristown in 1813. I served during the war of that period, and subsequently worked in Norristown, then again at Washington, Pottsville, Allentown, Philadelphia, and Phoenixville. In the four latter places I published newspapers. I have worked almost continuously at the printing business during those sixty-one years, and offer this my tribute of respect, as from probably the oldest printer in Pennsylvania to the erection of a monument to the memory of Horace Greeley, the greatest journalist America has ever produced.—JOHN ROYER."

THE Pennsylvania Senate contains 19 lawyers, 3 farmers, 1 manufacturer, 1 editor, 1 painter, 1 doctor, 1 banker, 1 conveyancer, 1 miller, 1 iron worker, 2 merchants, and 1 "gentleman." The House of Representatives is composed of 20 lawyers, 19 farmers, 12 merchants, 8 "gentlemen," 5 doctors, 4 lumber men, 3 real estate agents, 2 editors, 2 carpenters, 2 manufacturers, 2 coal operators, 2 clerks, 1 awning maker, 1 mechanic, 1 miner, 1 stone cutter, 1 brewer, 1 saddler, 1 politician, 1 machinist, 1 blacksmith, 1 bookkeeper, 1 railroad contractor, 1 printer, 1 tobacconist, 1 iron worker, 1 plumber, 1 bricklayer, 1 boat builder, 1 mining engineer, and 1 banker.

A FARMER's daughter out West received a hairy poodle dog as a present from a friend in New York. The unsophisticated damsel wrote back thanking her friend for the present, and saying that she found it very handy, when tied to a stick, to clean the windows with.

STATE NEWS.

GEO. W. HORNER has been appointed postmaster at Millsboro, in Washington county.

THE Iron Banking Company was organized in Sharpsville last week, with a capital of $100,000.

JOSEPH W. REES has been appointed postmaster at Nineveh, Greene county, in place of W. Mankey, resigned.

LEMUEL LEGGETT has been appointed postmaster at Atchison, in Washington county, in place of George Keenan, resigned.

GEORGE HERRINGTON has been appointed postmaster at Willow Tree, Greene county, in place of Benjamin Worley, resigned.

JOHN W. HUGHES has been appointed as postmaster at Jefferson, Greene county, Pa., in place of J. F. McCullough resigned.

FRANK WELSH, son of Mr. James B. Welsh, of Chartiers township, Washington county, while chopping timber a short distance from his father's house a few days ago, was struck by a falling tree which broke one of his legs.

THE engineers are at work locating a new railroad through the northern part of Westmoreland county. It takes off the Pennsylvania Central at Moss Side Station, and up the Turtle Creek valley, and connects with the West Penn road at or near the mouth of the Conemaugh river, opposite Saltsburg.

LAST Saturday afternoon a man driving a mule team attempted to cross the railroad track at Irwin, Westmoreland county, between the front and hind parts of a broken train. The mule became stubborn and refused to go, and the train closed upon him, smashing his wagon and breaking his thigh and six ribs.

JOHN NOBLE, of Taylorstown, Washington county, while out along Buffalo creek in search of game a few days ago, shot a silver heron, one of the most beautiful of winged creatures. It is an exceedingly large specimen, measuring four feet six inches from the feet to the point of the bill and about five feet from tip to tip of its wings.

MRS. PETER YOUNG, of Monongahela City, who became demented through the ill-treatment and desertion of her husband, who was committed to jail a few days ago for attempting to take the life of her mother, was on Thursday last declared, by a commission, a fit subject for confinement in Dixmont, and on Saturday she was removed to that institution.

ON Monday afternoon, April 7th, Mr. Thomas Weston was drowned at Krider's dam, on Trout Run, Clearfield county. He was engaged in cutting off a log, which suddenly gave way and precipitated him into the stream. He tried to swim ashore, but failed in the attempt, and he sank beneath the surging waters to rise no more. His body had not been recovered at last accounts.

A GENERAL summary of the vote of the State shows the following aggregate result of the vote: Majorities in thirty nine counties against license, 34,868; majorities in two cities against license, 1,783; total majorities against license, 36,591; majorities in twenty-two counties for license, 41,399; majorities in fifteen cities for license, 19,355; total majorities for license, 60,754; majority for license in State, 24,163.

ON Thursday last, Ella, a little daughter of Emanuel Kuhns, of Ludwick, Westmoreland county, was badly scalded. She was standing near the cooking stove, out of which a foot dropped, causing the stove to tilt over. A small kettle of boiling water was upon the stove at the time, the entire contents of which were thrown upon the neck, arms and breast of the little girl. Her sufferings are very great, and may result fatally.

MR. TOYNBEE, who drowned himself in the Monongahela river at Bridgeport, on Monday last, was a large plethoric man, weighing, when in health, 239 to 250 pounds. He was a native of England, but has been a citizen of Brownsville for the last twenty years or more. He was a Vestryman in the Episcopal Church, and also a member of the Knights Templars, of the Masonic Order. He was fifty-seven years old.

A FATAL accident occurred at the Mt. Pleasant coal bank, near Sharpsville, owned by Kimberly & Filer, last Friday morning. It appears that Job Nailor and Benj. Clifton, employes of the bank, were engaged in making a new road through an old room. Nailor removed one of the old props, in order to make the passage, when a large portion of the roof, weighing two or three tons, became detached and fell upon him, killing him almost instantly. Levers were at once applied and the stone removed. After five minute's labor, they succeeded in extricating the body, which was teroibly crushed. The men had tried the stone before Nailor removed the prop and thought it perfectly safe.

ON last Monday, March 31st, Mr. Andrew Loughman moved in a new house he had built last fall, on Mr. Arch Hull's place, on Job's Creek, Greene county. On Wednesday he was chopping a tree down that stood near the house. The tree leaned considerably, and after cutting some on the lower side, he began on the upper side, when the tree began to fall, the trunk splitting up some twenty-five feet or more, and fell off to one side. It is supposed, for there was no one present, that the shivered part of the tree had grazed his face in its ascent, when he had clapped both hands to his face and seemed to be santding in a stooping position, and the tree in its descent had again struck him on the back of his neck and shoulders, killing him instantly. His neck was supposed to be broken. His back was broken in two places, and his leg in one. Mr. Loughman was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

THE FLOODS.

The New York Central Railroad Obstructed.

Inundation by the Giving Way of a Dam.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 9.—A dam at Ramshorn Pond, West Millbury, five hundred feet long, gave way early this morning, and the water swept through the valley in West Millbury, Auburn and the southern part of this city. At West Millbury Lambard's shingle yard was entirely destroyed, and two houses carried by the current a considerable distance. One was prevented going over the falls by being caught in trees. Gigg's tannery was nearly destroyed, and three bridges across the highway were washed away and the roads badly washed out. Larned's mill at Auburn is badly damaged and one hundred and fifty feet of track of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, with a stone bridge, are washed away. The low lands in the southern portion of the city are flooded, and the damage will be very heavy.

ALBANY, April 9.—The flood on the Central Railroad track west of here is causing serious damage to the business interests. No trains have reached this city since yesterday morning. The track from Shakers to Palatine bridge was entirely submerged in some places, to a depth of three feet, by ice and water. A freight train was thrown from the track above Shakers by the suddenness of the flood and a number of cars damaged. A large section of track is also reported washed away. No trains from west of Palantine bridge can pass the obstructions. A heavy passenger train left for the west at two o'clock this afternoon, in hopes of getting through all right.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—This evening at about 8:30 o'clock the foundation wall on the river side, on Front street, of the new city building for the Police and Fire Departments, went out, when about twenty or thirty persons were upon it looking at the river. It is estimated by an eye-witness that ten or fifteen were carried into the river and swept over the high falls. Five or six are known to have escaped. Great excitement prevails and the police are in full force in the streets trying to prevent any further catastrophe.

Wilkesbarre Partly Submerged.

WILKESBARRE, PA., April 9.—The Susquehanna rose to twenty-three feet above low water mark this morning. There is a continuous sheet of water between Pike's Hotel and the bridge, and boats can be rowed the whole distance. The river is now falling at Easton. The Delaware river is still two feet above low water mark, and rising.

People Moving from the Banks of the Susquehanna.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—At Danville the river is very high and rising, also at Wilkesbarre. The Susquehanna is twenty-three feet high and rising. The people on the banks have been compelled to move.

Terrible Accident in Middletown—Fall of a Brick Building—Fifteen Men Buried in the Ruins.

NEW HAVEN, April 9.—A terrible accident occurred at Middletown. A 4:15 o'clock, the nearly completed brick building known as Shephard's Block, fell in, burying under the ruins some fifteen men. All business was suspended, and the people gathered at the spot and commenced the work of taking out the dead. Six bodies have been recovered up to the present. The following are the names: Elisur H Harrison, James Tyan, John Kelly, Owen Sullivan, E. Julius Phelps, and Joel Shephard. The latter is a brother of the builder. Two or three others received slight injuries.

Two ladies were passing when the accident occurred, but escaped without injury, as did also the owner and builder, who says he wishes he had been buried with the others in the ruins. Among the injured are John Reagan, leg broken, and Joseph Evaland, skull fractured. Rutherford L. Tuell received slight injuries. Alley and Downes escaped unharmed.

NEW ZEALAND CENSUS.

Occupations of the People.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

List of Manufacturing Establishments.

AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTS.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1873.

New Zealand Census.

Since 1858 the census of New Zealand has been taken triennially in December until 1871, when, for the purpose of securing better agricultural statistics it was postponed until February, which is there the best month for that purpose.

The census there is not so large a job as here, where an army of marshals and deputies are kept busy night and day for weeks, collecting facts and figures. The night of the 27th of February was selected as the time for making the enumeration—and the work was completed on that night.

A copy of the official publication of the returns, received at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington city, shows the aboriginal native population (estimated) to be 37,502, and the population exclusive of these to be 256,393, of whom 150,356 are males and 106,037 females, an increase since the last census (1867) of 37,275, viz. males 18,427, females 19,298, being 13.96 per cent. on the male, 22 24 on the female, and 17.25 on the total population. Of these there were married, 39,759 males, 38,132 females, widowers 2,840, widows 3,229, unmarried males over fifteen years of age 57,088, females 17,468, and the number with regard to whom no information as to "condition" was obtained, 2,323 males, and 274 females. The total number of electors on the roll was 47,275, being 31.81 per cent. of the entire male population.

Occupations.

The occupations followed are: Trade, commerce and manufactures, 540; agricultural and pastoral, 20,587; mechanics, artificers and skilled workers, 16,026; mining, 21,228; professions, clerical, medical and legal, 846; teachers, surveyors, and other educated professions, 1,937; laborers, 14,312; servants, 7,017; miscellaneous, 11,913; domestic duties or no occupation, principally women and children, 151,450.

Religions.

The strength of the various religious denominations is:

Church of England	102,389
Presbyterians	63,624
Roman Catholic	35,608
Wesleyan Methodists	19,971
Congregationalists	3,941
Baptists	4,732
Primitive Methodists	1,883
Lutheran	2,341
Hebrews	1,262
Friends	201
Protestants (denominations not specified)	4 852
Otherwise described	6,097
Not described	862
Objecting to State	8,630

Nativity.

The nationalities of the population and the percentage of each is as follows:

England, 67,044, or 26.15 per cent. of the whole.
Ireland, 29,733, or 11.60 per cent. of the whole.
Scotland, 36,871, or 14.38 per cent. of the whole.
Wales, 1,345 or 0.52 per cent. of the whole.
New Zealand, 93 473, or 36.46 per cent. of the whole.
Australian Colonies, 12,426, or 4.85 per cent. of the whole.
Other British Dominions, 4,062, or 1.58 per cent. of the whole.
United States, 1,249, or 0.49 per cent. of the whole.
France, 551, or 0.22 per cent. of the whole.
Germany, 2,416, or 0.94 per cent. of the whole.
Other foreign countries, 5,859, or 2.28 per cent. of the whole.
At sea, 825, or 0.32 per cent. of the whole.
Not specified, 542, or 0.21 per cent. of the whole.

Education.

There were 58,401 persons in the colony, or 23.39 per cent. of the population, unable to read or write, against 45,411, 21.40 per cent. in 1867; able to read only, 18,810, or 7.10 per cent. able to read only, against, 15,396, 7.25 per cent. in '67; 173,459, or 69.20, could both read and write, against 151,431 or 71.34 per cent. in '67, and concerning 5,723 no information was obtained.

Schools.

The number of children attending Sunday or day schools sustained by the Government was 14,953 against 9,313 in '67; attending schools not aided by the Government 10,717, against 10,639 in '67; attending Sunday schools only 7,534, against 5,010 in '67; attending both, 21,667, against 13,765 in '67.

The "school-going period" appears to be between the ages of five and fifteen years. The number of children between these ages is 54,771, of whom 57.89 per cent. attend school, against 47.74 per cent in '67.

Dwellings.

The number of inhabited dwellings in the colony was 57,182, of which 11,949 contained 6 or more rooms, 4,497 five rooms, 10,200 four rooms, 7,538 three rooms, and 22,998 (including tents) one or two rooms. Forty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-one were built of wood, 1,540 of brick or stone, and 9,691 (including raupo houses and tents) of other material.

The proportion of population to each house was 4.48. There were at the same time 7,347 uninhabited houses, and 642 in course of erection. Of the latter 508 were built of wood, 64 of stone or brick, and 70 of other material.

Agriculture.

The extent of holdings was 22,774,498 acres, against 18,762,657 in '67; free holds, 5,647,888 acres; lease holds, 17,126,660; acres fenced, 6,778,773, against 3,455,588 in '67; broken up and not under crop 116,204, against 94,311 in '67; under crop (including sown grasses) 1,042,042, against 676,909 in '67; in wheat, 77,082; oats, 123,155; barley, 23,071; potatoes, 12,901; sown grasses, 776,402; other crops, 29,450.

Products.

Butter, 5,199,072 pounds, against 3,834,252 in 1867.

Cheese, 2,547,507 pounds, against 1,309,082 pounds in 1867.

Wheat, 1,833,547½ bushels, an average of 23¾ bushels per acre; oats, 3,802,729 bushels, average 31¼ bushels per acre; barley, 577,679 bushels, average 25¼ bushels per acre; potatoes, 56,039½ bushels, average 5¼ bushels per acre; 46,652¼ tons, average 5½ tons per acre.

There were 216 threshing machines, 1,708 reaping machines and 26 steam ploughs in use.

Live Stock.

The total number of live stock was 10,382,540, against 8,924,520 in '67. The number of each sort was, horses, 81,078; mules and asses, 397; cattle, 436,592; sheep, 9,700,629; goats, 12,434; pigs, 151,460; poultry, 871,161.

Manufactures.

The manufacturing establishments were as follows: Grain mills, 77, of which 18 were steam, 53 water 1 wind, 4 steam and water, and 1 steam and wind. The aggregate power of machinery was 1,146½ horse power; number of pairs of stones, 185; hands employed, 254; amount of flour produced, 36,163¼ tons; of meal, 2,485¼ tons.

Flax mills, 161, 80 of which were steam; 146 water; 2 horse, 13 steam and water, and 81 hand power not stated. Aggregate power 1,450 horse power; hands employed, 1,768 of whom, 1,706 are males and 62 females; amount of manufactures produced 4,457¼ tons.

Breweries 69, hands employed 369; horses, 164; wagons and drays, 133, amount of beer brewed 4,475,695 gallons.

Other manufacturies 529, steam, 170; water, 24; steam and water, 6; wind, 2; steam and wind, 1; horse power, 57; steam and horse power, 1; manual labor 266; aggregate power, 3,188 horse power; hands employed, males, 4,722, females, 27—total 4,789.

These latter establishments in detail are engaged as follows:

Agricultural implements	3
Baskets and toys	1
Biscuits	3
Boots and shoes	1
Boiler making	1
Boiling down and meat preserving	22
Bone manure	2
Bricks, tiles and pottery	85
Soap and candle	9
Chaff cutting	8
Coach making	14
Coffee, chickory, spice and pearl barley	6
Collieries	83
Wire	1
Distilleries	2
Dyeing	3
Fellmongeries, tanneries, currying and wool scouring	49
Floating docks	1
Furniture	5
Grass seed cleaning	1
Gas	3
Glass	1
Glue	1
Ginger beer, aerated waters, liquor and cordials	35
Ham and bacon curing	1
Hatters	1
House building	3
Hydraulic hose and oil skins	1
Iron works	1
Iron and brass foundries	16
Jewelry	3
Lime	3
Malt kilns	21
Machinists, engineers, &c.	4
Millwrights and engraving works	2
Patent slip	1
Rope, cordage and mats	18
Saw mills, sash and doors	109
Ship and boat building	37
Sericulture	4
Stone quarrying for building	13
Turning wood and iron	2
Woolen cloth	1

Mercer & Somerset.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—Arrangements are being made to straighten the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, with the view of making it part of a new road under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under the name of the New Jersey Railway Company.

—Ursula Spangler, who with her cousin, Wm. Riley, was arrested at Nassau, Iowa, on Saturday last for the murder of their illegitimate child, has made a full confession. She says Riley drowned the child at Cedar Falls on Friday last. Both the unnatural parents have been committed to jail in default of bail.

HARRISBURG.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

VETOES BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Congressional Apportionment Bill as it Passed.

VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, April 8, 1873.

The Vote on the New Constitution.

Mr. Buckalew came to Harrisburg a day or two ago with a plan for an election on the new Constitution, when it shall be ready to go to the people, which he wanted endorsed by the Legislature. Senator White introduced it into the Senate last night, and it passed without opposition. The bill is entitled "an act supplementary to an act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution, approved April 11, 1872."

It provides that the convention shall make due provision for ascertainment of results of any popular vote or votes on amendments to the constitution proposed by it, and for the announcement and proclamation by the Governor of the adoption or rejection of such amendment. In the House, Mr. Elliott, the Speaker, opposed the bill with a great deal of vehemence, and endeavored, but most unsuccessfully, to array the Republican members against it. He moved to amend by adding a proviso that the election on the acceptance or rejection of the new Constitution shall be *held in pursuance of existing election laws*, and on the second Tuesday of October next. The object of this was apparent. It was to nullify the very purpose sought to be attained by the passage of the bill, giving the convention power to supervise the election, guard against frauds, and defeat the impudent boast of the Philadelphia ring masters that that city could be counted on for fifty thousand majority against the reformed Constitution, and as much more as would be necessary to defeat it.

But Mr. Speaker Elliott sadly failed in his endeavor to crack the party whip. The object in view was too palpable. In adding his amendment to the bill the vote stood ayes 36, nays 43,—Messrs. Ramsey, Sample and Wainwright voting with the Speaker, Messrs. Newmyer and Young against the proposition, and McCormick and Ballantine absent. (Mr. McCormick was called away a few days ago by the death of his father.) After the amendment had been voted down the rules were suspended, by 54 ayes to 26 nays, and the bill passed, Ramsey, Sample and Wainwright voting in the negative, and Newmyer and Young in the affirmative. The party wires were pulled with a great deal of vigor to defeat the bill, but the effort failed. Republicans who voted for the bill were threatened by the champions of the ring with political annihilation, but I guess they can stand all that comes in their way—on their record.

Annuities to Judges.

A bill from the Senate granting an honorary annuity to Judges of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts, was discussed in the House yesterday, but failed to pass. The proposition was to pay any Judge of the Supreme Court who has served fifteen years, and Common Pleas Judges who have served the full term of twenty years, an annuity of one half the amount of the salary. The bill was strongly advocated by Messrs. Orvis, Mitchell and Speaker Elliott, and was opposed by Lane, Wolfe, Hancock and Amerman. In support of the resolution, it was shown that Judges retired after twenty years' service were compelled, in their old age, to return to the practice of their profession; the salary was so small they could not lay up anything for a "rainy day," and instances were cited of Judges, who, after serving the State with fidelity for a quarter of a century, retired from the bench in absolute poverty. On the other hand, it was contended the pension system would create an aristocracy, and would establish a bad precedent. On a test vote, the bill was lost by ayes 36, nays 53.

Vetoes by the Governor.

Governor Hartranft sent to the House this afternoon a message returning without his approval "An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Trust Company." The Governor says:

"This bill confers powers upon this bank, for such it is, and so declares itself in section 2, 'to own and hold any real estate and improve or dispose of the same at pleasure.' It is empowered to *borrow* money, in addition to receive deposits and pay interest—to hold real estate as collateral—its capital is fixed at half a million of dollars, with the right to increase it to one million of dollars—to go into business when five thousand dollars is paid in—no provision as to how increase of capital is to be made.

"For a bank of half a million of dollars to go into business on five thousand dollars, is certainly not excessive cash capital. This bank is subject to the objections contained in my message returning the Wood's Run Savings Fund and Loan Association. The bank incorporated by this bill, like that, has three powers—to speculate in land, improve real estate, and bank. My views are so fully expressed in the message referred to, as to the objections to this bill, as to make further observations unnecessary. J. F. HARTRANFT."

The Governor also vetoed a bill to "repeal an act relating to corporations and estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses," passed in 1855, so far as the same relates to the will of Sarah Bennett, deceased. The Governor says:

"Sarah Bennett died within one month after making a will, bequeathing a certain property to a school district. The act of April 26, 1855, declares that such a devise is invalid. So far as the property is concerned, Sarah Bennett died intestate. Her property went to any heirs she might have under the intestate laws, or in default of them escheated by the Commonwealth. This bill is intended to confirm the title of a school district to this property. This is such a divestiture of vested rights as is forbidden by the Constitution. It has been repeatedly decided that an act which operates retrospectively, taking what is by law the property of one man and transferring it to another, with or without compensation, violates the bill of rights. This bill, therefore, plainly conflicts with the Constitution and must be disapproved.
"J. F. HARTRANFT."

Congressional Apportionment.

The Apportionment bill as it passed is as follows:

First district—1st, 2d, 7th and 26th wards, Philadelphia.

Second district—8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th and 20th wards and that part of the 17th ward lying west of Second street.

Third district—The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th and 16th wards.

Fourth district—The 15th, 24th, 27th, 28th, and 29th wards.

Fifth district—The 18th, 19th, 22d, 23d and 25th wards, and that part of the 17 ward east of Second street.

Sixth district—Chester and Delaware counties.

Seventh district—Montgomery county and all that portion of Bucks county not included in the Tenth district.

Eighth district—Berks county.

Ninth district—Lancaster county.

Tenth district—Northampton and Lehigh counties, and the townships of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Haycock, Nockamixon and Tinicum, and the borough of Quakertown, in Bucks county.

Eleventh district—Columbia, Montour, Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties, and the townships of Nescopeck, Black Creek, Sugar Loaf, Butler, Hazel, Foster, Bear Creek, Bucks, Spring Brook, Roaring Brook, Salem, Hollenback, Huntingdon, and that part of the city of Scranton south of Roaring Brook Creek and east of the Lackawanna river, and the boroughs of Dunmore, New Columbus, Goldsboro', White Haven, Jeddo and Hazleton.

Twelfth district—All that part of Luzerne county not included in the eleventh district.

Thirteenth district—The county of Schuylkill.

Fourteenth district—Dauphin, Northumberland and Lebanon counties.

Fifteenth district—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.

Sixteenth district—Counties of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Cameron, Lycoming and Sullivan.

Seventeenth district—Cambria, Bedford, Blair and Somerset.

Eighteenth district—The counties of Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Huntingdon, Snyder and Perry.

Nineteenth district—York, Adams and Cumberland counties.

Twentieth district—Union, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Mifflin and Centre.

Twenty-first district—Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette.

Twenty-second district—Pittsburgh city and the townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Wilkins, Penn and Snowden, and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and Braddocks, in Allegheny county.

Twenty-third district—All that portion of Allegheny county not included in the Twenty-second district.

Twenty-fourth district—Washington, Beaver, and Lawrence counties.

Twenty-fifth district—Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, Forest and Jefferson counties.

Twenty-sixth district—The counties of Mercer, Butler and Crawford.

Twenty-seventh district—Erie, Warren and Venango counties.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed the Senate yesterday and were sent to the Governor for approval.

No. 1660. (H. R. 1261.) An act to incorporate the Ætna Savings Bank.

No. 1499. (H. R. 1128.) An act to authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money and issue bonds.

No. 1560. (H. R. 1270.) A further supplement to an act, entitled an "An act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets in the city of Pittsburgh.

No. 1493. (H. R. 873.) An act relative to the power of the Penn Avenue Building, Loan and Homestead Association to purchase real estate.

No. 1489. (H. R. 1132.) A supplement to an act authorizing the National Tube Company, of Massachusetts, to purchase and hold real estate in the borough of McKeesport, Allegheny county, approved March 28, 1872.

No. 1386. (H. R. 1219.) An act in relation to the adoption of Guy M'Candless, minor child J. Guy McCandless and Emma M'Candless, giving the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county jurisdiction at number four hundred and fifty-four, September term, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and directing them to make decree therein in accordance with the facts to be ascertained.

No. 1472. (H. R. 1274.) An act to authorize the borough of Verona to borrow money for borough purposes.

No. 1586. (H. R. 1276.) An act to authorize the borough of Verona, in the county of Allegheny, to open any part or parts of streets.

No. 1412. (H. R. 1273.) An act to annul the marriage contract between Mary Louisa Cochran and Robert Smith Cochran, her husband.

No. 1443. (H. R. 390.) An act to repeal an act, entitled An act for the preservation of good order in the offices of aldermen and justices of the peace in the county of Allegheny.

No. 1586. (H. R. 1345.) An act incorporating the Allegheny Press Publishing Company of Allegheny City.

No. 1580. (H. R. 1265.) An act extending the boundaries of Verona borough.

No. 1523. (H. R. 1240.) An act regulating the sale of berries and small fruits in Pittsburg and Allegheny markets.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1873.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned to-day *sine die*. Presents were made to the various retiring officers. Mr. Strang took his place as Speaker of the Senate, and everything moved off quietly.

Treasurer Mackey was reported quite ill today.

Among the members who received testimonials were Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, a gold headed cane, Colonel Ballantine, of Allegheny, a magnificent chronometer watch, Mr. Young, an ebony cane, Sample and Ramsey a set of diamond studs.

The town looked very much like one of the last days of local option.

POOR LO!

The Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arrapahoe Indians Preparing for the War-Path—The Frontier Forts Reinforced.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The Lawrence (Kansas) *Journal* learns that the Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes Indians are preparing for war, and that the Government is reinforcing all the forts between Kansas and south of that section. Extra troops have been ordered to the front. Two companies of cavalry have already arrived and two more are on the road. There is every prospect of Indian troubles on the frontier this spring.

The Leavenworth *Times* of a recent date says all trustworthy accounts from the frontier represent the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes as making preparations for a campaign of determined fighting. The young men of the Cheyenne tribe scorn the peace policy, and are restless, impatient and eagerly anxious to go on the war path. The older chiefs, who have visited Washington and on the route noted the extent of the white population, have advised peace in the councils, but the impulsive young warriors of the lodges will not listen to the song of the Quaker syren.

The Modocs.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Secretary of the Interior received a letter from Modoc Peace Commissioner Meacham, in which Meacham says the principal impediment to peace negotiations is the fear that the Indians indicted by the Jackson county grand jury will be given up for punishment. The Peace Commissioners and military are yet working together harmoniously to overcome the distrust of the Modocs, but a difficulty is encountered from the intervention of bad white men, who, from mercenary motives, desire a prolongation of the war. Meacham says the desire of the Government is well understood by his colleagues and the military, and no means will be left untried to secure peace. Secretary Delano had advised the military not to give up the indicted Indians, but rather to remove them if they surrender.

The Recent Murder of Surveyors.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a letter from Superintendent Hoag, stating that he had not yet discovered who was the perpetrator of the murder of four surveyors. He reports the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes disturbed in their buffalo range by whites south of Arkansas river, where their treaty of 1867 provides they may hunt as long as they desire. They are also disturbed and injured by outlawed whisky traders, and dissatisfied with the appearance and stay of surveyors on their reservation, but deny any knowledge of the recent murders. The excitement has risen high among them in consequence of the murder of several of their number lately while returning from New Mexico, as previously reported, but the excitement is subsiding and Hoag says: We shall doubtless control them if the border citizens can be properly restrained.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has called the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the recent murder of surveyors, and requests the Secretary to obtain from the President an order for stationing two companies of troops in the vicinity of the public works west of the ninetieth meridian. The Secretary will make the desired official request.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

A Town Fired on by Carlists.

PARIS, April 10.—A dispatch from Spain states that the garrison of Puigcerda refusing to surrender, the Carlists opened fire on the town.

BAYONNE, April 10.—The Carlists continue to bombard the town of Puigcerda. Relief for the garrison has been sent from Gerona.

Carlists Beaten.

Brigadier General Camanos has beaten a band of Carlists under Saliva, who is menacing Geloni.

Insurgents Levying Contributions.

Mires, at the head of a considerable force of insurgents, has levied a contribution of 10,000 francs on Villa Franca, and demands its immediate payment by the municipality, threatening the town with the fate of Berga if the money is not forthcoming. The place is being well defended. The authorities refuse to yield.

Jesuits Expelled from Salamanca.

The inhabitants of Salamanca expelled Jesuits from that city.

Rioting.

There has been rioting at Port Mahon, in the Balearic Islands. The rioters demand the release of a number of soldiers who have been placed under arrest.

WEST INDIES.

Americans Arrested by the Spanish Authorities.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Three sailors who deserted from the American bark Union, at San tiego de Cuba, were picked up by a Spanish steamer, brought back to Santiego, and delivered to the Spanish authorities for trial, on suspicion that they were endeavoring to join the insurrectionists. Consul Young demanded the right to be present at their examination by the court martial, claiming they were American seamen. The Spanish official denied the right of the Consul to be present, whereupon he entered a protest against the proceedings. The Captain General sent a telegram, saying the Consul had no right to be present. General Torbert, Consul General at Havana, has instructed Consul Young not to withdraw his protest, and to insist upon being present at the trial.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank of England Forgers.

LONDON, April 10.—Developments made in the Bank of England forgery case, which was before the Lord Mayor again to-day, conclusively establish the fact that the forgeries were committed by Austin Bidwell, now under arrest at Havana, and whose surrender has been ordered by the Spanish Government, George McDonnell, held for extradition in New York, George Bidwell, whose arrest in Edinburgh has already been announced, and Noyes, the alleged clerk of the parties, who was the first person taken into custody here. George Bidwell and Noyes were both before the Court to-day, and, after examination, were remanded to Newgate.

The Mormon Problem Solved—Brigham and His Followers Going to Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The *Globe* has a special from Salt Lake City, which says that Brigham Young speaks daily of abdicating, and for some time past preparations have been making for a Mormon exodus southward. A large number will leave in a few days with Young at their head. Their destination is the valleys bordering on the San Francisco Mountains, in Arizona, near the Texas Pacific Railroad. Brigham Young, in anticipation, has resigned the Presidency of the Deseret National Bank, the Zion's Company, a co-operative mercantile institution, and the railroad, and is respectively succeeded by Hon. W. H. Hooper, General Eldridge and William Jennings. Young sees his power diminishing, and seeks a new locality, where he can be supreme. The Mormon problem in Utah is solved, and the war will be transferred to Arizona. Some prominent Mormons, with large business interests, state that they will remain until they sell out. Brigham Young, this afternoon, publicly, in the Tabernacle, and before an immense audience, resigned the position of trustee in trust of the vast Mormon church property and funds. He said he was going so far south that the telegraph would not reach him.

Fire in the Woods—Great Destruction of Timber and Fences—Families Leaving their Homes.

GORDONSVILLE, VA., April 9.—A timber conflagration is raging on all sides of this village. The entire population is panic stricken, and some families are leaving their homes to avoid destruction. The fire commenced south of the village, on a farm of Mr. Michie, in the Green Spring neighborhood, and swept across the railroad at Melton's Station, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, three miles south of this place, destroying the station, dwelling houses and everything in its path. The railroad track is rendered impassable and trains will be detained probably for hours. The fires have swept nearly all the fencing, &c., in their path, and caused great destruction of timber, houses, &c. The loss to farmers is heavy. The fire has extended to the mountains and along the line of the Orange, Alexandria & Manassas Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The latter will loose heavily on wood and buildings.

A Woman Beaten to Death by a Drunken Husband.

EASTON, PA., April 8.—A Mrs. Grouse has been murdered by her husband, in Smithtown, a suburb of this place. Grouse has been arrested. Grouse had been drinking hard, and coming home, brutally beat his wife. Grouse's father interfered and was himself severly cut and beaten. Mrs. Grouse remained insensible until death.

The Jacques Will Case Compromised.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 8.—The Jacques will case has been compromised in a way satisfactory to the city. By this means the city comes in possession of a quarter of a million dollars, left by the late George Jacques for a Hospital.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1873.

THE rumor of the destruction of the city of Salvador, in Central America, by an earthquake, was received, without particulars, however. It now is known that eight hundred persons perished, and twelve million dollars' worth of property is reported destroyed. The earthquake was followed by an extensive conflagration.

THE postal car question promises to be quite fully ventilated—the several railway companies being represented before the Committee of the Senate on the subject The Postoffice Department has a representative also, who affirms that there has been an advance in compensation of from twenty to sixty per cent. since the new system went into operation.

GOOD FRIDAY was quite generally observed in this city yesterday, the banks and public buildings being closed, and the attendance at the church services quite large. The custom of observing religious and legal holidays is in every way commendable. We have so few of them that no complaint can fairly be made against the general observance of such as we have.

THE trip South, proposed by President Grant during the past Winter, he will take in May, visiting Richmond, and such Southern cities as he can on his return trip from the West. The tour will not be so extensive as at first proposed, but will serve to acquaint the President with the views of at least a portion of the people South, who may, in a sense, be representative of current political sentiment at the South.

THE railroad fight still continues in New Jersey. A new company has been organized under the law, entitled the "New Jersey Railroad Company," and has indicated its purpose to build a new road almost parallel with that of the National Company. The new company is, of course, in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central, and this new movement is the most dangerous to the interests of the Air Line, yet made. Out of all this controversy will come a sufficiency of railway accommodation between New York and Philadelphia.

WE elsewhere refer to the proposed migration of Mormons to Arizona, under the leadership of Brigham Young. He telegraphs, explaining the reasons of his resignation of church trusts, confirms the rumor of the purpose to colonize in Arizona, but claims that the object is to civilize the Apache Indians,—and invites all who will to come to Utah. In the light of purpose expressed to control the Apaches, we wish the Prophet good speed, as the particular tribe of Indians referred to have long been known as the dirtiest, laziest, and most worthless of all the Indian tribes.

THE discussion of the question of currency inflation seems to us ill advised, at this time. We are confident that Secretary Richardson will refuse to take action on the subject, when the only result of a currency issue would be to aid the gold grabbers in Wall street. When the business interests of the country demand it,—as, for example, when the western crops are being moved, we believe the Secretary will cheerfully respond. But when artificial stringencies are created, and the available currency is used to buy and lock up gold, there ought not to be a response to the appeals that may be made. The gist of the present agitation on the subject is contained in this.

THE Emperor William, Prince Bismarck, and General Von Moltke will leave Berlin on the 25th inst. to visit the Emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg. These visits are very suggestive of alliances, either defensive or offensive. While the Emperors are socially chatting with each other, it is customary for the attendant diplomatists to be busy developing their political schemes. The fact that Bismarck and Von Moltke both attend the Emperor points to the belief that more than mere politics may be included in the programme. The movements of Russia towards England's possessions in India necessitates strong alliances near home. Visits such as are about to be exchanged, are generally useful in forming political and military combinations.

THE old leaven still works. The Philadelphia *Press* is out in a long article, severely criticising Governor Hartranft's vetoes, as not involving any well settled principle, and claiming that had he vetoed the Market street railroad bill, that would have embodied principle. We certainly wish he had vetoed the particular bill referred to by the *Press*, yet we cannot see any principle in such a veto more than there is in his vetoes of several charters. The *Press* limits its criticisms to one class of vetoes, while it is well known that several classes, involving many different elements of fundamental law, were embodied in the Governor's action. The assault of the *Press* on the very best features of the Governor's policy follows its repeated declaration that it had yielded its hostility since his election, and that it would sustain him in all right measures. The *Press*, with its violent hostility, can only charge against the Governor a single failure to interpose the veto power, as against vicious legislation—we regret that instance as much as any. But it is utterly unfair to belittle the value of his other vetoes. True, so far as the incorporation of manufacturing companies is concerned, it compels them to organize under the general law on the subject, which is not entirely satisfactory, yet the chief value of these vetoes was in preventing the mass of special legislation which otherwise would have been completed. More than this, it is in principle just, if we have general laws, covering any given subject, to enforce them. If those laws are defective, amend them. There may be special instances in which it is hard that persons who take stock in an incorporated company shall be responsible, in case of failure, for debts, beside losing their stock; but is it not wrong that parties entirely uninterested in a given experiment shall suffer? The Governor is in the right,—and the *Press* displays bad temper and worse taste in attacking him at this time.

THE MORMON EXODUS.

The proposed movement of the Mormons from the now rich and beautiful valley and city of Salt Lake, is commanding very general attention. Whatever may be the final action of Brigham Young, it is now generally accepted as true, that he purposes seeking a new location for his followers, and to maintain his supremacy over the Church. He has resigned his several trusts, but retains his position as head of the Mormon Church. It is believed that this will not limit his income, while it will relieve him of disagreeable responsibility. At the same time, it leaves him free to direct the migration that seems to have been resolved upon,—those now in trust for Mormon Church funds being responsible for property interests in Utah. Each of the Mormon settlements in Utah has been required to furnish its quota for the new colony to be formed at San Francisco Mountain. This is in Arizona, a little south of the Colorado Chiquito, or Flax branch on the Colorado. Near it are the ruins of ancient cities, concerning which such fabulous accounts were published a year ago. These accounts represented that there were relics which clearly proved that a colony of Egyptians had been established there, and that the various symbols of the ancient Egyptian worship were to be found, carved in stone. To this retreat Brigham Young proposes to take his faithful followers, that he may perpetuate the Mormon faith.

Young is very wealthy, the aggregate being estimated at from five to twenty millions of dollars. With this, it is thought, he purposes ultimately to purchase a large territory from Mexico, and there re-establish his Church. Various speculations are indulged, but nothing is really reliable, other than the purposed migration to Arizona. In the meantime Salt Lake will fall into Gentile hands, and will, in all probability, continue to prosper. In our view of the case, the Mormons deserve credit for the development of an arid waste into garden-like fertility and beauty; but their polygamic notions and practices are an offense, and as the Gentile population has weakened the hold of the ruler upon the membership of the Church, they remove to new scenes, and enter upon new labors in developing an almost unknown land.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY ROBBERY.

The utter loss of a box containing money and securities aggregating nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, is not merely a surprising, but a very discreditable occurrence. It is the more astonishing that this loss should occur in the simple transfer of a box containing these securities from a banking institution to a Safe Deposit Company. Nor does the explanation relieve the difficulty. This is to the effect that while the Deposit Company has certain hours within which to receive valuables, it infringed its own rules to accommodate certain banking institutions; that all boxes received within the regular hours are placed in one safe,—and those received afterward are placed in another and different safe. But not the slightest evidence is given that the box from the Odd Fellows' Bank was placed in any safe. The messenger of the Odd Fellows' Bank is, we presume to be believed, when he states that he delivered the box safely to the officers of the Safe Deposit Company. But the singular circumstance is, that none of these remember having received this particular box,—nor can they account for its departure. This is the worst phase of the affair. It proves either carelessness or a lack of safety, on the part of the latter institution. It is fair to presume that after regular hours, fewer boxes are brought in, than at any other time, yet the receipt of a particular box is not remembered! It is even more strange, that such a box should remain carelessly exposed, as some of the officials of the institution ought to have seen it. It is stranger still, if the box was placed in the safe, that it should have been extracted therefrom, and other boxes left. We presume the fact is, that gross carelessness, on the part of those intrusted with the personal receipt and guardianship of the precious package, occasioned the loss. It is certainly very unfortunate for the institution concerned,—as it will naturally affect its credit, to a greater or lesser extent, as a safe place for the deposits of valuables. In nothing is the public more sensitive than in the security of money and valuables,—and even unforeseen accidents, which could not be provided against, tell unfavorably on the institution which suffers them. We are far from charging criminal neglect on any one, as regards this transaction, but viewed in any light, it is certainly unfortunate.

THE proverbial person who is so mean as to steal pennies from the eyes of a dead citizen of African descent, would be at home among the directors of the Staten Island Ferry Company, or rather he would shine by contrast, as a noble-minded and generous man. This company, after having scalded and drowned nearly a hundred people, who trusted themselves on board the *Westfield*, refuse to pay damages for that slaughter, on the plea that the injured persons were violating the law against Sunday traveling. A list of the names of those who have authorized their counsel to make this infinitely contemptible defense, ought to be published, so that a monument to express the public estimation of them might be made. It is hardly propable that they will succeed in sneaking out of this responsibility by this plea, but they have at least succeeded in postponing the payment of any damages, and it was only on Thursday last that the case was reached by the Court of Appeals.—*N. Y. Times.*

COTOPAXI has actually been ascended at last. Dr. Reiss, a German savant, has successfully reached the summit of the mountain, where he enjoyed himself in a truly scientific way, and got his eyes filled with dust and sulphuric acid. His experience directly contradicted that of Humboldt, who held that at such a height as the summit of Cotopaxi breathing would become extremely difficult, and that no chlorides could be found in the crater, even if the ascent were made. Dr. Reiss not only found that he could breathe with ease and comfort at the highest elevation which he attained, but he found a large quantity of the chlorides, which, according to Humboldt, he had no right to find. He has, therefore, the double pleasure of ascending Cotopaxi and of contradicting Humboldt, and we may assume that his cup of scientific bliss is nearly full.

THE last English files contain the particulars of the trial at Durham of Mary Ann Cotton, the West Auckland poisoner, who, in order to obtain an insurance of from $25 to $50 on the life of each victim, poisoned during the last twelve years, three husbands, her mother, all her children and those of her husbands, numbering in all thirty persons. The woman Cotton appears in court with her two-months' old child at her breast, the only one of her offspring that has been spared the fate of the others. The child was born in Durham prison since the incarceration of its mother a few months ago, and the name of its father is unknown. A description of Mrs. Cotton's personal appearance represents her as having a handsome and prepossessing face, and fine black eyes. There is no doubt of her guilt and of her certain conviction.

THE report, for 1872, of the trustees of the fund given by Mr. Peabody, the American banker, for furnishing houses for the English poor, gives some interesting facts. There are two trusts. The original fund of the first, £150,000, is increased to over £186,700. The net income, to be applied to new buildings and repairs, was for the year 1872 £8,810, the expenditure £2,486. The second trust now holds a total of £228,000 to be increased £150,000 the present year by the terms of Mr. Peabody's will. The net profit for last year was £7,367, the expenditures £1,102. The number of families housed in the present accommodations is about 850, including nearly 3,500 persons. The average weekly earnings of the heads of these families was about £5.62. The average rent was about $1.

ANOTHER crew of foolhardy men intend to put their lives against a momentary fame. As the Atlantic has been traversed in its length, and once or twice in its depth, by persons who have attempted the voyage in vessels of a few tons burden, so the Pacific, it is said, is about to be crossed by a mere cockle-shell, the Dolphin, of thirty feet in length, ten feet wide and three feet three inches depth of hold. The Dolphin will make the voyage to Japan under a Captain Davis, with a crew of four men, and, we presume, a dog. It is singular, but a dog always goes on such voyages. The captain expects to be on the sea about six weeks.

THE cotton crop continues to come in in great volume, the total receipts thus far this year being much in excess of the receipts for the corresponding period of last year. Thus from Sept. 1, 1872, to March 23, 1873, the total receipts have been 3,011,056 bales, whilst for the similar period of 1871-2 the receipts were but 2,427,947 bales. The weekly receipts at present are more than one-third in excess of the weekly receipts at this time last year. There is no longer any doubt that the cotton crop of 1872 was largely in excess of the previous year's crop, and the marked increase in the supply is having its effect on the cotton markets of the world.

THOMAS B. CALDWELL, a $1,600 clerk in Washington, lately deceased, was a cousin of Oakes Ames, and his wife a cousin of Henry Wilson.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS
OF THE
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

To the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN—Your managers respectfully submit to you the following statements and report of the business of your railroad during 1872:

The earnings and expenses for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1872, were as follows:

The receipts were:

From Freights	$1,584,317 20
" Passengers	582,739 14
" Express	12,000 00
" Mail	22,505 20
" Rents	4,353 67
" Miscellaneous	33,244 12
Total	$2,239,159 33

The expenses were:

For conducting transportation	$ 330,846 53
" Motive Power	352,604 84
" Maintenance of way	341,622 59
" Maintenance of cars	118,971 18
General expenses	134,430 73
Total	$1,278,475 82

It will be perceived, from the above statements, that the gross earnings for the year ending December 31st, 1872,

were	$2,239,159 33
The operating expenses for the same period were	1,278,475 82
Leaving the net earnings of your road for 1872	$ 960,683 51
Showing an increase over the previous year of	$ 127,621 03

It will be perceived that the net earnings for the year 1872, (amounting to $960,683.51,) are amply sufficient to pay the annual interest on the entire bonded debt of both the Allegheny Valley and Low Grade Roads, although *no* income has yet been received from the latter road.

The expenses of working the road have been 57 1-10 per cent. of the gross earnings, being an increase on last year, caused principally by the unusual severity of the winter.

It will be observed that the Company has been called upon to make large expenditures during the past year for the equipment and operating of your road, and for construction and maintenance of way, for the details of which you are referred to the full and satisfactory reports of the General Superintendent and Chief Engineer.

The bonded debt of your company remains, without material change, as set forth in the last report published by your Board. For full details thereof you are referred to the reports of the Treasurer and Auditor, which are herewith submitted.

A large amount of construction work has been done along the line of the road during the past year.

The work done embraces the completion of a double track, wrought iron Linville Truss Bridge over the Kiskiminitis, 726 feet in length, being a substantial structure, highly creditable to the Keystone Bridge Company, which erected bridge and superstructure; the building of a double track Boiler Plate Bridge of two spans, over Plum Creek; important repairs upon the bridge crossing the Allegheny River, at Brady's Bend; masonry, consisting of arched culverts and box culverts; grading for depots, sidings, &c.; the building and extension of passenger, freight and water stations; the replacing of trestlework with solid embankment; the erection of turn tables at Clarion Bridge and South Oil City; almost the entire rebuilding of the important bridge spanning the Allegheny river at Oil City; the laying down of about 11 miles of siding connected with the main line; the distribution and laying down of a large quantity of new rails, together with various other minor improvements found to be necessary in order to add to the safety of transit over your road.

The increasing tonnage upon your road demanding greater facilities than it is possible to provide over a single track,—your managers thought proper to direct that another track should be constructed from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Red Bank,—there connecting with the Low Grade road.

The additional track thus authorized has already been completed from Pittsburgh to Hulton,—a distance of 12 —— miles, and that portion of this second track extending from Hulton to Red Bank, has been put under contract, and will be built as rapidly as the means of your company will permit.

The location of the Plum Creek branch was commenced late in the summer of 1871, and completed in December of that year.

Leaving the main line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Verona, the route of this branch passes up the valley of Plum Creek, through valuable coal fields in Penn township.

The main track was completed to the first coal works, and sidings laid, so that coal was regularly shipped therefrom, on and after the 1st of October, 1872. The total length of the line and sidings finished is 9 3-10 —————— miles.

Located and built in order to reach and develop valuable coal mines, this branch already gives satisfactory promise of fair profits in the future upon the cost of its construction.

During the summer of 1872 it became known to your Board, that the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company was willing to dispose of a controlling interest which it held in the stock of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railway Company,—and had already commenced negotiations for the sale of the same to a rival Company.

Impressed with the great importance of preventing this stock from passing into the possession of parties whose interests might be adverse to your Company, the President immediately opened negotiations for its purchase.

And, on the eighth day of August last a contract was closed, whereby the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company became owner of a sufficient amount of stock to give your Company control of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway, and it is now operated by your Company.

By the purchase thus made your Company is effectually protected from all prejudicial interference by rival interests, in the future management of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway.

BENNETT'S BRANCH, OR THE LOW GRADE ROAD.

The route selected for the Low Grade Road, starts from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Driftwood, crosses the Driftwood Branch of the Sinnamahoning at that place, and the Bennett's branch 1½ miles from Driftwood, and follows along the hills on the south side of the valley, passing through Caledonia Point 22½ miles from Driftwood, by a tunnel 425 feet long, crosses the Bennett's branch twice on Section 25, and continues along the south side of the valley to the Summit, on Section 39, where it passes through the hill which forms the dividing ridge between the Susquehanna and Allegheny Rivers, by a tunnel 1,950 feet long.

At this point the elevation of the road bed is 1,440 feet above tide level.

From the Summit westward the road follows Sandy Lick Creek to Brookville, passing through the point of hill at that place, by a tunnel 780 feet long, and thence continues down Red Bank Creek to the junction with the Allegheny River, where the line connects with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, a distance of 110 miles from Driftwood. There is a tunnel 505 feet long at Anthony's Neck, on Sec. 92, and one 600 feet through Long Point, on Sec. 1.

In June, 1871, contracts were made with responsible parties for the graduation and masonry of the heavier sections of the work, which were commenced at once; and from time to time the remaining sections have been placed under contract, as the progress upon the heavier work made it advisable. The Summer and Fall of 1871 were very favorable for putting in the foundations for bridges, the season being dry and the streams very low. This part of the work was pushed rapidly.

The large amount of railroad construction going on throughout the country during the past two years made labor scarce and high-priced, and much difficulty has been experienced in keeping a sufficient force upon the work. A portion of the line is also difficult of access, making it necessary to haul feed, provisions, tools, &c., a distance of from 15 to 40 miles from the railroad stations at Mahoning, Clearfield and St. Mary's. But notwithstanding the difficulties of the position in which our contractors were placed, they have generally made good progress with their work.

On December 31st, 1872, all the masonry between the Summit and Allegheny river was completed, except at one bridge east of Brookville, which would require about three weeks to finish, when the weather should be favorable. East of the Summit all foundations are in, and two months in the spring will complete the masonry.

From the Allegheny river eastward the graduation was practically completed for 35 miles, to "Knapp's Loop," and from thence to the Summit tunnel, the grading is so far advanced that it can be finished in advance of the track laying.

The bridges on this portion of the road are mostly framed and raised, and the material for the balance is being delivered and framed, for raising as the track advances.

The track laying is now in progress, about 30 miles being already laid from the main line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad eastward.

Satisfactory progress has been made upon the Summit Tunnel, it being nearly ready for arching; and that part of the work will be done as soon as the track is laid to that point. No good building stone being found in the neighborhood of this tunnel, it became necessary to procure stone suitable for arching at a point some distance west of the Summit. Fully one-half of the stone required for the arching of this tunnel are quarried, dressed and ready for putting in place as soon as transportation can be furnished.

East of the Summit there are several heavy points, which will not be completed before next Fall.

There is now a good force of laborers on the line and the work is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The 18 miles between Benezette and Driftwood has been trimmed up and ballasted; the bridge superstructure has been erected and the track is now being laid.

All rock—thorough-cut, and tunnels, have been excavated for double track, the bridges, arched culverts and masonry, are all for double track, and waste material has been so distributed along the embankments as to make a considerable portion of the line suitable for a double track.

There are on the line of the road thirty-one truss bridges of various sizes, and a considerable number of arched culverts and small bridges; and all the masonry is of the very best description.

The road is being built in the most substantial manner; it is well ballasted with broken stone; the cross ties used are oak; and the iron rails which are being laid, are sixty-four pounds to the yard, put together with fish-spliced joints.

The prospective advantages and value of your line known as the Low Grade Road, cannot be set forth in more forcible language than that recently used by J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a gentleman of great experience and unrivaled judgment in the building and management of railways.

Speaking of your Low Grade Road, he says: "This line has no gradients against the traffic exceeding a rise of three-tenths in a hundred, or less than sixteen feet in a mile on straight lines, reduced proportionately on curves. Its route abounds through its whole extent with cheap fuel, consisting of varieties of bituminous coal in unusually thick beds, embracing the best coking coals for iron smelting, blacksmith, gas coal, and cannel coal—the latter being the most accessible, of that variety to the eastern markets." * * "When completed, and its connections made with the west, it will be possible for freights to be carried (over this road) at cheaper rates than they can be conveyed by any of the proposed canals between the Mississippi valley and the east."

Your Managers think that they will be ready to open that portion of your road extending from the mouth of Red Bank to New Bethlehem, a distance of twenty-one miles, by the middle of April.

They expect to reach Brookville, a further distance of about twenty miles, by the first of June, and the Summit tunnel, a further distance of twenty-four miles, by the first of July; and they hope to complete the line through to Driftwood, where it connects with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, by the middle of September or the first of October, 1873.

Your Managers cannot close their Report without expressing satisfaction at the earnest endeavors made by each head of department in your company's organization, to discharge to the fullest extent the duties which they severally owe to your company.

By order of the Board,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, April 8, 1873.

CURIOUS TABLES have recently been published in reference to the quantity of precious metals now in circulation. In 1848, there were in circulation $2,855,000,000 of gold and $6,080,000,000 of silver, making a total of $8,915,000,000. From 1849 to 1857 the production of gold was enormous, owing to the discoveries in California and Australia, the yield of gold during these nine years amounting to $1,200,000,000, distributed as follows: California, $500,000,000; Australia, $340,000,000; Russia, $135,000,000; India, $100,000,000; Mexico and Peru, $90,000,000; and Gold Coast, $35,000,000. This brought up the entire total of gold to $4,085,000,000, while the production of silver was only $435,000,000, making an entire total of silver of $6,465,000,000. From 1857 to 1871 the increase in gold was $1,940,000,000, making a total of $6,025,000,000; the increase in silver during the same period amounted to $675,000,000, making a total of $7,140,000,000. The value of both gold and silver in circulation in 1871 amounted, therefore, to $13,165,000,000, the proportion between the metals being $6 gold to $7 silver.

IT is a singular fact that the American sewing machines sell for nearly fifty per cent. less in England than they do in this country. A machine which sells here for sixty-five dollars, sells for seven pounds, or about thirty-five dollars, there, and other machines in the same ratio. This difference is owing to a combination among the manufacturers, by which all the parts of the machines are kept covered with patents in this country, and so the prices are kept up. In England, not being able to avail themselves to the same extent of the patents, they are obliged to put the prices down. Most of these patents will expire during this year, and a great effort will be made to have them renewed when Congress meets next winter. If they are not renewed, as it is to be hoped they will not be, the prices of sewing machines will decline probably one-half.

THE latest and most important discovery in the etiology of mental disease comes from Maine, where it is stated in print that a young woman has been "rendered insane by impure vaccine matter." In future murder trials, therefore, it will be unnecessary to introduce tedious testimony as to the occurrence of epilepsy in the culprit's great grandmother's third cousin, or any of the other customary medico-legal complications.

A MAN in Methuen, Mass., who is selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, town treasurer, collector, constable, town clerk, member of the school committee, deacon of the church, and administrator of several estates, is not yet satisfied, and wants to be elected to the Legislature.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

What the Bible Has to Say About It.

Genesis, 9:6—Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed, for in the image of God made He man.

Exodus, 21:12—He that smiteth a man so that he die shall surely be put to death.

Leviticus, 2417—And he that killeth any man shall surely be put to death.

Numbers, 35:3)—Whoso killeth any person, the murderer shall be put to death, etc.

Numbers, 35:16—And if he smite him with an instrument of iron so that he die, he is a murderer; the murderer shall surely be put to death.

Numbers, 35:17—And if he smite him with throwing a stone, wherewith he may die, and he die, he is a murderer; the murderer shall surely be put to death.

Numbers, 35:18—Or if he smite him with a hand weapon of wood werewith he may die, and he die, he is a murderer; the murderer shall surely be put to death.

Numbers, 35:20—But if he thrust him of hatred or hurl at him by laying of wait, that he die, (21) or in enmity smite him with his hand, that he die, he that smote him shall surely be put to death, for he is a murderer; the revenger of blood shall slay the murderer when he meeteth him.

Numbers, 35:31—Moreover, ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, which is guilty of death, but he shall surely be put to death.

Numbers, 35:33—So ye shall not pollute the land where ye are, for blood it defileth the land, and the land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed thereon but by the blood of him that shed it.

Numbers, 35:34—Defile not, therefore, the land which ye shall inhabit, wherein I dwell, for I the Lord dwell among the children of men.

Deuteronomy, 27:36—Cursed be he that confirmeth not all the words of this law to do them, and all the people shall say Amen.

THIS is a Pennsylvania corn doctor's prescription: "Wach yure foot and wen wipt Dry Crape the Korn around the tope intell you see proper. Then apley amony and water mixt haf onz spirits amony and same as watur and put in the marke of the Pinn." Three celebrated philologists are now struggling with this mystery.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, with which to gladden the eye and heart of man. Have not poets sung it from olden times? Do they not sing it still. Then be careful of it you who possess the happy boon. Beauty may be in the hair, the eye, the hand—but more than all the complexion. With a soft, peach-like complexion, a woman is always lovely, and this may be preserved till a good old age with very little trouble; to a great extent it can be acquired, and it can always be improved. The secret is, keep the blood pure. Should pimples, blotches or eruptions of of any kind appear on the skin, avoid external applications, for remember, the trouble is in the blood. Purify it then by using the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, and be among the number of those who are asked where they got those rosy cheeks. Price, $1.25 per bottle.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

ALLEGHENY CAR AND Transportation Co.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly.

Capital Stock $100,000
Privilege to Increase to 500,000

SAMUEL M. KIER, President.
JOHN C. PAUL, Manager.
JOHN B. STEWART, Secretary.
JAMES W. ARROTT, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.—James Kelly, J. Morton Hall, George W. Glass, S. M. Kier, John C. Paul, John H. Miller, Robert S. Ramsey, Jas. McMay, Thos. M. King.

The object of this organization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly specified in the Charter of the Company, but may be set forth as follows:

First—That of a "Transportation Company" or Fast Freight Line.

Second—That of a "Rolling Stock Company," the purpose of which is to Rent its cars to transportation lines, railroad companies and individuals

Third—That of a "Car Manufacturing Company Establishment," with the additional privilege of making and selling such articles of manufacture as may be deemed profitable.

In view of the extent of the enterprise and demand for interest therein, the Board decided under the privilege of their Charter, to increase the Capital Stock to $250,000; about $150,000 of which is already subscribed. The remaining $100,000 is now offered to the public on the following favorable terms: Ten per cent. (10 p. c.) to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance to be paid at the discretion of the Board, but in no case to exceed ten per cent. per month. Prospectus, Charter and additional information may be had by applying at the office of the Company, 167 Wood street. Subscriptions received by either of the undersigned.

S. M. KIER, 369 Liberty St.
J. C. PAUL, Gen. Manager, Wilkinsburg.
J. W. ARROTT, Treas., 167 Wood St., Pitts.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECtion of an Act relative to Allegheny County, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs, and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1873,

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1873.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, with a

Deduction of Five Per Cent.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

Ten Per Cent. Added

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873. d&S

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Ins. Co.
2633 CARSON ST.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

R. B. BROWN, President,
HUGH LAFFERTY, Vice Prest.,
EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
R. B. Brown, John Nusser,
Hugh Lafferty, Jos. Keeling,
J. G. Fleishman, Robt. Houlden,
Jos. Mahler, I. Sunshine,
Fred. Schulte, Geo. Geyer,
G. A. Mundorf, A. Rapp,
Robt. Young.
WS

DRY GOODS.

Carpet Department

FOURTH FLOOR

ENTIRELY DEVOTED TO

Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.

Having largely increased our Stock this week, we have now on hand a splendid assortment in rich and handsome designs in

Brussels Carpets.
Ingrain Carpets, 2 and 3 Ply.
Cottage Carpets.
Hemp Carpets.
Rag Carpets.
Tapestry Rugs, Velvet Rugs, Mats.
Oil Cloths, Stair Rods.
Window Hollands.
Blinds, all colors, new patterns.
Lace Curtains, Vestibule Laces.
New Patent Window Fastenings, &c.

A Large and Attractive Stock at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

BOGGS & BUHL.

We are offering most excellent value in

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,

At $2, $2.25 and $2.50.

Having purchased a large stock of above SILKS, we offer them at prices that will warrant an increase of sales in this department—fully 25 cents a yard less than regular prices.

New and very choice line

STRIPED FRENCH SILKS,

At $1, $1.15 and $1.25.

New Black Alpacas,

At 37½ and 50 and 75c, especially desirable on account of Finish and Color.

Black Mohair Lustres,

At 65, 75 and 87½c,—superior Bargains.

BLACK HERNANIS

BLACK GRENADINES,

New Spring Dress Goods,

Opening Every Day, in all the new Designs and Colorings.

We are selling extra Bargains in

JAPANESE SILKS

Very Choice Styles and Elegant Quality.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

TTHS

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES

Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The New Cone Furnace

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

oc5:TTh&S

Gas Fixtures.

We are receiving our Spring Stock of

Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c.,

And offer the finest and largest stock ever brought to the city, embracing all the new styles and colors; also, a new style of GLASS CHANDELIERS.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.

THE

Best Sewer Pipe in the World

IS MANUFACTURED BY THE

AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,

From a compound of the celebrated Clays of Summit county, Ohio, carefully prepared, securing a HIGHLY VITRIFIED and compact body, as durable as Glass. Reference as to quality is made to the City Engineer of Chicago, where the Pipe manufactured at the Works of this Company has been in use for seventeen years. Reference is also made to the City Engineers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIPE, with the best style of Fittings, from 2 in. to 24 inches in calibre, with socket or Ring Joint for conducting water or for sewers, constantly on hand at the branch offices of the Company, corner PENN AVENUE and TENTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., and 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET, Allegheny, Pa.

Also a full stock of Superior Flue Linings, Chimney Flues and Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay and Tile, Rosendale and Louisville Cements.

Send or call for Price List.

C. G. McMILLEN,
Manufacturers' Agent.

sp7

FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

HOISTING MACHINES,
Hand, Steam and Water Power.

H. J. REEDY & CO., Cincinnati. Wm. Cunningham, Agent, glass front box 278, Pittsburgh, or John Wilson & Son, 297 Liberty street.

ja21:g80

DRY GOODS.

'73. Friday, April 11th, '73.

RECEIVED TO-DAY,

A Great Bargain

IN

PLAID SUITINGS

Almost a yard wide, at 12½ cents.

Wash Poplins.
Striped Suitings.
Spring Dress Goods.
Spring Dress Silks.

A FINE STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Alpacas, Black Alpacas.
Black Cashmeres.
Ladies' Morning Suits.
Ladies' Striped and Plain Suits.
Ladies' Scarfs, Shawls, &c., &c.

New and Seasonable Goods

AT VERY LOW PRICES AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Special Bargains

IN

WHITE GOODS

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S

White Swiss.
White Nainsooks.
White Jaconet.
Striped Nainsooks.
Check Nainsooks.
Striped Lawn.
Striped Swiss.
Victoria Lawn.
Bishop Lawn.
Yosemite Stripes.
Striped P. K's.
Crape Lawn Stripes.
White Muslin.

All of the above are of our own importation and we guarantee price to be lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought elsewhere.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, worth 16c.
At 16c, Bleached Muslins, worth 20c.
At 8c, Good Fast Color Prints.
At 10c, Best Fast Color Prints.
At 12½c, Good Style Dress Goods.
At 23c, Splendid Assortment of New Style Dress Goods.

BLACK ALPACAS

At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas.
At 35c, Black Alpacas.
At 40c, Black Alpacas.
At 45c, Black Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas.

We invite special attention to our stock of Black Alpacas, which we guarantee to be extra value for the price.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

SEAMLESS KIDS,

IN SPLENDID SHADES,

BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,

And a beautiful line of

OPERA SHADES,

In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

Muslin Underwear,

MARKED DOWN,

LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,

Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

Is now offering a choice lot of

Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,

At very low figures.

Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods.

Call early and secure bargains.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO

Are just opening the largest importation of the most beautiful

CARPETS

Ever shown in this Market,

Direct from the most celebrated Looms in Europe.

SPRING STOCK OF

DOMESTIC GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CHOICE CARPETS.

We open to-day the Choicest lot of

English Body Brussels,

Of our own Importation, that have ever been shown in this city, embracing the Newest and Richest Colors ever put into Carpets. The leading Colors are as follows: One Pattern OAK CHINTZ, one DRAB AND BROWN, one GREEN, SCARLET AND GOLD, one GREEN, CRIMSON AND GOLD, one DRAB, BROWN AND GOLD, one TURKEY, &c. Many of these patterns match much of the Terry and Repps now used for covering furniture. No Choicer Goods can be seen anywhere.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

EXCELLENCE

Is appreciated, as is shown in the continually increasing sale of the celebrated

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS

These pens are comprised in 15 numbers; of the Number One Pen alone, we sold more than

4,500,000

in 1872. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

For the convenience of those who may wish to try these Pens, we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand Street, N. Y.

ap5:k46-TTHS

REMOVAL.

J. M. GAZZAM

Has removed his

LAW OFFICES

TO

Edmundson's New Law Building,

Diamond Street.

ap11

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

An Attractive Stock for Ladies

New Styles Hats, just received.
New Ribbons and Flowers.
New Silk Neckties and Scarfs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
New Marseilles Ruffling and Trimmings.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs and Sets.
Lisle, Berlin and Kid Gloves, &c., &c.
Ladies' New White Skirts.
Ladies' New Buff Skirts.
Ladies' New Wool Skirts, in spring styles.
White Goods, Swisses.
Tarlatanes, Victoria Lawns, Jaconets, &c.

A Full and Complete Stock,

AT ALL PRICES, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

New Dry Goods Store

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

An Event in the Dry Goods Business in Pittsburgh.

OPENING OF A

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE

AT

No. 26 Fifth Avenue

PITTSBURGH,

On Saturday, April 12 1873.

NEW GOODS,
ELEGANT STYLES,
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES.

Bargains in Everything.

Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls.
Black Alpacas, Cassimeres.
Full lines of Housekeeping Goods.
White Goods in great variety.
Prints, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins.

Everything New, Fresh and Clean.

All goods retailed at the lowest wholesale prices.
Everything below value.
Don't buy until you have examined our goods and prices.
Remember the time,

Saturday, April 12.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 26 Fifth Avenue,

ap10-k78 PITTSBURGH, PA.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

NILES' IMPROVED

Star Range,

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE,

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

206 and 208 Liberty Street

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of SHERRIFFS & LOUGHREY was dissolved on March 31st, 1873, by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of Hugh Loughrey. The business will be continued by the remaining partners at the old stand, 65 WATER STREET, under the firm name of J. B. SHERRIFF & SON, and they alone are authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

J. B. SHERRIFF.
W. J. SHERRIFF.
HUGH LOUGHREY.

ap1:k69

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED G. BILDERBACK with us in our business.
S. EWART & CO.
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,
Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS
289 LIBERTY STREET.

We invite the attention of buyers to our large and newly selected stock of Goods. While

TEAS AND TOBACCO

Will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed in a wholesale Grocery House.

ap1:k21

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S

Mottled German Soap.

This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.

This Soap is packed *Honestly. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?*

J. R. HUNTER,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.

SOLD BY

Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.

fe26:116

John Gillespie,

CHIMNEYS SWEPT,

FANCY GRATES SET,

Chimneys Topped, Ranges and Furnaces Repaired.

No. 14 Strawberry Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Postoffice Box, 775.

Work done on Carpets without making Dirt. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

ap12:14

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

Wholesale Department

Brown Cottons, all grades,
Bleached Cottons, all grades,
Standard Prints, new styles,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
American and Russia Crashes,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Plain and Barred Poplins, best makes

DRESS GOODS.

Black Alpacas, Black Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
Corded Alpacas and Poplins,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.,

At very low prices at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St. Allegheny

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A DAIRY FARM

Of 135 Acres of Land, adjoining the town of

ALLIANCE, OHIO,

At the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroads. Trains to Pittsburgh and Cleveland every morning, so that Milk can be taken to either city. The Farm is all down in grass; good large House; large Barn and Stabling for 25 cows, and other Outbuildings; good Orchard, never failing Water; above 15 acres of Timber, all about one mile from the station. This property is the most desirable in that section, and can all be laid out in building lots if desired. Price low, and and on good terms. Apply to

HERRON & BATES

Real Estate Brokers, No. 38 Wood St.

MORTGAGES WANTED.
Money to Loan.

ap9

FOR SALE.

100 Quarter and Half-Acre LOTS,

ALSO, THE

FARM HOUSE AND BARN,

With 1¾ acres of ground and about 400 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 125 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the P. R. R. on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of

JOHN GRAZIER,

112 Smithfield street, above Murdoch's Seed Store.

RARE CHANCE

TO SECURE A

COUNTRY HOME,

About 18 miles from Allegheny city, and 1 mile from Fair Oaks station, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. The property consists of 130 Acres of good Farming Land—75 cleared, and balance in timber—on which is a good House of 10 rooms, Barn 30x40, Spring-house, Wash-house and other Outbuildings; 1,800 Fruit Trees—Apples, Pears, Peaches Plums, Quinces, &c. The above is on a good country road, is well watered, &c. Will be sold cheap as a whole, or divided in three parts to suit purchasers, or will be exchanged for improved city property. Immediate possession can be given. For particulars inquire of B. D. MOORE, No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way, or of W. HASTINGS, Penn avenue, East Liberty.

mh18:127:TTHS

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received by the Auditors of Reserve Township until April 20th for the Grading of a Road in said Township, beginning on the Troy Hill Road about 150 yards from the School House No. 4 northward, extending along the brow of a hill southward through the property of John Ramage to a point on Spring Garden avenue, near Jacob Heil's property. Said Road is to be 33 feet wide. The Auditors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids are to be left at the house of Michael Wagenhaeuser, corner of Spring Garden avenue and Wickline's Lane.

JOHN HEECHENROETHER,
CHRIST. FROEHLICH,
JOHN SIEMON,
Auditors.

GEO. H. BECKERT.
Township Clerk.

ap6

DEPARTMENT OF REAL ESTATE,
M. L. & IMPROVEMENT TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, No. 75 Fourth Avenue, Room No. 1, PITTSBURGH, March 13, 1873.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by this Company until April 12, 1873, for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS

During the present season on their properties at

Montrose, Mansfield and Park Place.

For Plans, Specifications and Information, inquire at the office of the Company.

J. H. MILLER,
Secretary.

mh14:199MWF

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 7, 1873.

NOTICE. — SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 12th inst., inclusive, for furnishing the several County Courts and Offices with ICE during the present season.

Bids must be by the Ton, to be delivered at the place designated by the County Commissioners or their Agent.

HENRY WARNER,
Controller.

ap8

NOTICE.—BUILDING CONTRACTS.—Sealed Proposals for the Carpenter Work on the new Protestant Church building, Mt. Washington, will be received until the 15th of May, with the restriction to refuse one or all proposals.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the house of the Secretary of the Congregation.

JACOB SOFFEL.

ap9:k71

AUCTION SALES.

LIBERTY STREET,

No. 48.

Valuable Property

AT AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 12th,

At 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that Valuable Property No. 48 Liberty street, having a front of 21 feet on Liberty street, and extending through to Third avenue, on which is a good Three-story Brick Dwelling; contains 9 rooms, hall up and down stairs, good cellar, double parlors, gas in first and second stories, place in good order.

The contemplated improvements at the Point, and the bridge, which will undoubtedly be erected both to Allegheny city and the South Side, will very materially enhance the value of all property in this locality. Now is the time to buy in order to reap the full benefit of these improvements. Terms at sale.

C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker, 121 Fourth avenue.
R. W. McCONNELL, Auctioneer.

ap9:k74

AT AUCTION.

By A. J. Pentecost, on MONDAY, April 21, at 2 P. M., on the premises, No. 155 Ohio street, Allegheny, that valuable LEASE running 4 years from last April, at a ground rent of $32 per year, on which is erected a fine two story Brick Storehouse, with dwelling attached. The width of store is 26 feet front. It is in the business part of the city; a splendid opportunity to secure a bargain.

Terms on day of Sale.

A. J. PENTECOST,
Auctioneer.

ap11-FMW

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Consultation confidential; consultation free. It is self-evident that a physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

Office hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE, 25 cents each. Both for 35 cents.

Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HALIFAX.

Among the Dead.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A newspaper correspondent who went down into the wreck of the Atlantic, yesterday, says that the hull of the vessel is broken in several places, and that the cargo had broken bulk, with the bodies of men and women jammed among the cases and crates. Limbs are strewn around, broken from the bodies by the continual action of the water. At the companion way of the steerage were a hundred or more bodies lying in a confused heap, some dressed, but many half nude. Children were clinging to mothers and husbands to wives. Bodies of men, old and young, were together on the stairs, with distended nostrils, gaping mouths and staring, glassy eyes, giving some idea of their horrible death in struggling to gain the deck. In the sleeping apartments were a number of bodies of men with bed clothing strewn among them. The broken stanchions and jagged, splintered woodwork had torn the flesh from the faces of many, and others are bruised and battered about their heads, which are red and bloody, contrasting horribly with the features of others.

HALIFAX April 8.—William Patterson, fourth engineer of the Atlantic, who had charge of the engine at the time of the disaster, testified to-day that the lowest pressure during the night of the disaster was thirty-six pounds, which was between twelve and three o'clock. The speed increased, and there was fifty pounds pressure on the gauge at the time she struck. He testified to seeing the engines reversed, steam shut off, and the safety valve opened.

Brady, third officer, was recalled and testified to having received a master's certificate, and been in command of steamers sailing out of Liverpool. He said the greatest speed of the Atlantic under steam and sail was thirteen knots per hour.

Captain Mulligan, of the steamer Carlotta, which runs between Portland and Halifax, testified: He arrived at Halifax on the night before the disaster to the Atlantic. The early part of the night was thick weather, but subsequently became clearer, and could see lights as he entered the harbor; considers Sambro light a treacherous one as to distance; can see it twelve miles in clear nights; always remains in the pilot house after sighting Sambro light till he reaches Halifax.

Adjourned to Thursday.

The Atlantic Disaster—Five More Bodies Recovered.

HALIFAX, April 9.—Five bodies were recovered from the wreck to day, four steerage passengers and a sailor, all unrecognized.

Divers at Work.

A plate was removed from the vessel's side, but it opened into the coal bunker, and was of no advantage. The divers continue to work, but will not do much until the arrival of New York wreckers.

Stolen Articles Recovered.

Detectives searched some of the houses in the vicinity of the wreck to-day and discovered a few stolen articles.

Smuggling Stories to be Investigated.

The Collector goes down to the wreck tomorrow to investigate the smuggling stories and take full charge of affairs on behalf of the Government.

The Court of Inquiry Postponed.

The Court of Inquiry will be postponed until Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Ancient.

Rev. Mr. Ancient takes charge of the burial of all except those who are identified as Catholics and taken to the Catholic cemetery at Torrence Bay. He assists at grave digging, conveying bodies in boats and reads the burial services.

The "Atlantic" Disaster.

HALIFAX, April 10.—Two schooners arrived this morning with a lot of goods saved from the wreck of the Atlantic.

The Collector of Customs went down to the wreck to-day. There is a strong southeast wind and rain, with a heavy sea, which is bad for the wreck.

SPICE MILLS ABLAZE.

Fire in the Extensive Warehouses of Arbuckle & Co., on Liberty Street.

The alarm of fire from box 31, at seven o'clock last evening, was occasioned by a fire being discovered in the extensive spice mills and grocery house of Messrs. Arbuckle & Co., on Liberty street and Strawberry alley. The Department promptly responded to the call, but owing to several of the hose bursting, a somewhat scant supply of water, and the numerous obstructions in the alley, it was some time before the fire could be got at, and it had gained considerable headway in consequence. The fire originated in the roasting and grinding mill, a large four story brick building back of the warehouse, on Church alley. When the department had got fairly to work it was found that with the force of engines on the spot, and the combustible nature of the material in the buildings, the danger to surrounding property was too great. Another alarm was struck, bringing to the spot additional force. The fire with great difficulty was confined to the building in which it originated and which was completely gutted. This building contained eight large coffee roasters, and the various adjunct machinery used in grinding coffee and spices. It also contained a bin, which had just been filled, which held fifteen hundred sacks of green coffee. Besides this, there was quite a large stock of prepared spices and materials on the ground floor. What the loss is or will be, the firm cannot as yet determine, as their packing house and storage department was largely damaged by water. This building immediately joins the one consumed and is only divided by a fire wall. This is probably all that saved it, though at one time the upper story was on fire. The fire at one time looked very threatening as the wind was blowing a gale from the southwest, driving the flames down upon several frame buildings on Strawberry alley, but the firemen were equal to the occasion, and each man worked with a will to save all he could. The excitement in the neighborhood was very great, as Strawberry alley is occupied by numerous houses which were in immediate danger. The police under Lieut. Hyer materially aided the firemen in their work by keeping back the surging crowd, who had hastened to the spot. As the flames shot up luridly illuminating the sky. The firm can not form an estimate of their loss. The building was owned by them. The loss on it will probably foot up between three and four thousand dollars. All their machinery will probably prove a total loss. Their stock and buildings are covered by insurance in thirty different companies, home, eastern and foreign. The fire will only delay them a few days, as the firm will immediately replace their machinery and rebuild.

INDIANA AT BUENA VISTA.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In to-day's GAZETTE there is a notice of the recent death of Col. C. C. Bowles, of Indiana, who commanded the 2d regiment of that State in the battle of Buena Vista. You remark that the State was disgraced by that regiment.

I have always been in political opposition to Colonel Bowles, but I hesitate not in saying that he did his whole duty in the battle of Buena Vista. Of the 2d regiment, I say in the most positive terms that it did not disgrace Indiana, nor was the State disgraced in that battle by any of its troops.

Whenever the GAZETTE, or any military gentleman, may find time to review the events of that battle, I will maintain:

1st. That General Taylor should have been court martialed for his conduct in the battle of Buena Vista.

2d. That the retreat of the Second Indiana regiment saved the battle to our arms.

3d. That the slaughter of the Kentucky troops at the close of the battle was not a necessary part of the military operations of that battle, and was in no wise a result of the retreat of the Second Indiana. LEWIS BOLLMAN.

Monongahela City, April 7, 1873.

Drs. Oldshue's Letter of Instruction to Patients.

We are constantly receiving letters, from all parts of the country, requesting information respecting our system of practice, and the course of proceedings necessary to obtain from us a medical diagnosis, or medicines.

The facilitate the matter of answering these letters, and to make plain the conditions required to obtain a thorough, scientific and correct diagnosis from ocular, chemical, and microscopic examination of the urine, we would say:

In collecting a specimen of urine, for analysis, *take that first passed in the morning*, or immediately after sleep.

No other kind will be examined.

Send about *two ounces* in a clean vial. A less quantity than two ounces cannot be well tested.

Always give the *name* of the patient in *full*.

Be sure to give the *age* of the patient.

Without knowing the age, we will neither examine the specimen nor give medicines.

Unless the above instructions are strictly followed, no attention will be paid to the case.

Specimens of urine can be sent by express (but not by mail) from any part of the United States, and medicines can be obtained by the same conveyance.

Our charges for examination and medicines range from three to ten dollars.

Address Drs. Oldshue,
No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

A Pastor Installed.

Last evening a large congregation assembled in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, to participate in the exercises connected with the formal installation of the new Pastor, the Rev. W. H. McMillen. In addition to the members of the church and other visitors present there was a very full representation of members of the Presbytery, under whose auspices the services were conducted. The sermon was preached by the Rev. M. Reed, the address to the people given by the Rev. Mr. Brandon, and that to the pastor by the Rev. J. T. Cooper, D.D., all in accordance with the ritual of the Church, and followed by the fraternal greetings between pastor and people, which was the last and perhaps in all respects the most generally interesting and thoroughly enjoyable feature of the occasion. The Reverend gentleman received every indication of the sympathy and hearty cordiality of his people, and with such assurances of esteem and good fellowship certainly commences his new pastorate under favoring auspices.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019dyW

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

FIRE AT M'KEESPORT.

The National Tube Works Destroyed.

The Fire Caused by an Accident—One Man Killed—Buildings Burned and Machinery Damaged—Great Excitement in the Town.

The destructive fire at McKeesport, by which the National Tube Works were entirely consumed, was reported in the GAZETTE of yesterday, though at that time it was impossible to obtain any very reliable information in regard to the insurance and some other details, though the loss, which we placed at $200,000, is correct according to later estimates. The loss on the buildings it is estimated will reach $200,000. The firm are insured for $190,000, of which amount $140,000 was placed by Messrs. Coffin & Kellogg, insurance agents, at Third avenue and Wood street, as follows:

Franklin, Philadelphia, $5,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $5,000; Royal, Liverpool, $10,000; Imperial, London, $10,000; Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; Orient, Hartford, $5,000; Alps, Erie, $5,000; Standard, New York, $5,000; Connecticut, Hartford, $5,000; Penn, Pennsylvania, $5,000; L. L. & Globe, England, $5,000; Commerce, Albany, $2,500; National, Hartford, $5,000; American, Philadelphia, $2,500; Lorillard, New York, $5,000; Commercial Union, London, $5,000; Narragansett, Providence, $5,000; German, Erie, $5,000; Republic, New York, $5,000; Howard, New York, $5,000; Lancashire, Manchester, 10,000; Fireman's Fund, California, $5,000; State, Missouri, $5,000; Am. Central, St. Louis, $5,000; Black River, New York, $5,000; Artizans', Pittsburgh, $5,000; Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, $5,000; Citizens', Pittsburgh, $2,500. The remainder of the insurance, $50,000, was in Pittsburgh offices. The Eureka, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Teutonia, City, Peoples', and Allemania, being among the number.

As previously stated Fire Marshal Butler remained in McKeesport on Wednesday night to conclude his investigation. He returned yesterday morning, having finished taking the testimony, though without any satisfactory result, except to establish the fact that the building was very insecure and dangerous. E. C. Dodge, a carpenter employed at the Works as foreman, testified that he had charge of fifteen men on Wednesday, who were engaged in making repairs thought necessary to secure the roof. He heard a cracking of the timbers, and, after giving warning to the workmen, escaped from the building just as the trusses fell. He said at first that he considered the building safe until within the last few days, and that the employees had no apprehensions of its safety. He afterwards, stated, according to the testimony as reported for the Marshal, that he considered the building insecure last winter, and that some of the beams were sprung at that time.

Mr. George Mattherson, Superintendent of the establishment, testified that he had noticed a slight sping in the upper part of one of the trusses ever since the structure was first built. He had telegraphed to Messrs. Boyd & Sons the builders, to come up and make an examination, so that they could advise him what repairs to make. In the meantime he had ordered the carpenters to put in the timbers and braces as a precautionary measure, although he thought the building was safe enough, until the repairs could be made. The main building, he stated, was two hundred and eighty-five feet long and one hundred and sixty feet wide, and that the most important part of the machinery therein was destroyed with it. The blacksmith shop, a building one hundred and thirty by thirty-five feet in size, was also destroyed, as well as the building over the gas producer. The storehouse, one hundred and sixty by twenty-five feet, was also destroyed; it was full of valuable stores. The total value of the buildings, stock and machinery, he estimates at $500,000, but could not give any definite statement until the machinery was examined and data was procured from the East. This was in substance all that was learned by the investigation, and it seems to indicate that the building was very poorly put up, as if only intending to serve temporarily, and without the very important consideration that hundreds of lives would be in jeopardy by such false notions of economy. What is to become of the matter, whether it will be continued until the guilty parties are exposed or be dropped altogether is not as present known.

THE "ATLANTIC" SHIPWRECK.

A Pittsburgher's Experience—How He Escaped—His Account of What He Saw and Suffered—The Conduct of the Crew and Officers—Some New Facts in the Thrilling Affair.

However thrilling the story of the terrible shipwreck of the Atlantic may be when one sits down dry and comfortable, free from the unpleasantness of being soaked in salt water, and reads it from the papers, the effect is but feeble in comparison to that experienced when listening to the terrible tale of suffering and death, related by one who participated in and was a witness to the whole terrible affair. Mention has been previously made in the GAZETTE of the fact that Mr. Thomas Booth, of this city, was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer, and with remarkable good fortune landed safe from the wreck. Mr. Booth's brother, George Booth, Esq., the well-known clerk in the City Engineer's office, visited New York to meet his brother, and yesterday morning the two returned to this city.

Mr. Booth was scarcely in an "interviewable" mood yesterday, as he has by no means recovered from the terrible effects of those long hours in the cold salt water. Besides, he said, he had been almost eaten up by the irrepressible quill drivers of the New York dailies, who attacked him in force as soon as he set foot upon the shore. Mr. Booth, however, was induced to relate to a GAZETTE reporter

THE STORY OF THE SHIPWRECK.

"When the ship struck," said Mr. Booth, "I was in my bunk in the forward part of the ship. As my feet were towards the bow, I was suddenly thrown in a heap to the foot of the bunk. I had known that we were to put into Halifax for coal, as indeed did all the Passengers, and my first thought was that the anchor had been dropped and the ship was in port. The peculiar grating sound I then took to be the chain rubbing against the side of the ship. The second time the vessel struck, however, I became aware of the awful calamity. Hastily putting on my shoes and coat I started to go to the forward part of the ship, but I found all the passengers crowded together in one mass, and the doorway, which was wide enough to admit but one person at a time, was almost completely blocked. Having at last got on deck I proceeded to assist in clearing away a lifeboat. The boat was filled with passengers before the ropes could be cut, but Captain Williams ordered them out.

Reporter—"It is reported that Capt. Williams said at the same time that that boat was for saloon passengers alone. Did you hear him?"

Mr. Booth—"I have heard that statement made, but I did not her the Captain say anything of the kind. The passengers had all left the boat and were waiting for the remaining rooms to be cut, when the vessel careened and the heavy life boat swung with terrible force against the crowd who were partially waiting to be carried safe to shore. About thirty of them were

SWEPT INTO THE SEA,

and almost immediately drowned. Finding the life boat of no avail I turned my attention to seeking a safe place in the rigging. Here I remained for two hours directly at the feet of the woman whom you remember was frozen to death in the rigging. That was one of the most affecting sights I witnessed during the whole dreadful affair. The husband of the unfortunate woman, with whom I was personally acquainted, was with her, but she insisted that nothing could be done for her, and urged him to save himself and leave her to her fate."

Mr. Booth described his reaching the shore by means of a rope, and going from there to the main shore, in a thrilling manner. While lying upon the shore, in a half unconscious state he scarcely knew whether he was living or dead, nor did he seem to care. When picked up by some sailors and taken into a fisherman's cottage he was quite insensible. Here he lay for a day and a half, when he recovered sufficiently to go to New York, were he met his brother, with whom, as already stated, he came to this city.

Reporter—"What is your opinion of

THE OFFICERS?"

Mr. Booth—"I think that Captain Williams is a very inferior seaman, and all the rest of the passengers seemed to think the same. He seemed more fond of promenading with the ladies in the saloon than attending to his duty. The first officer, who was with me in the rigging, kept up an almost continual blubbering, and earned a reputation as a thorough coward. The fact that he is a relative of one of the principal 'White Star Line' owners accounts for his having the position. The third officer, Brady, seemed to be the most thorough sailor on board the vessel."

BREVITIES.

....The liabilities of the Messrs. Woods, who have filed their petition in bankruptcy, are set at $2,300,000, and their assets at $3,000,000.

....Tim McCarty, a laborer employed on the C. & P. R. R., was drowned near mouth of Yellow Creek on Tuesday, while engaged in catching drift.

....Quite a sensation has been occasioned in East Liberty by the discovery several bones of a human skeleton in the cellar of H. Meixner's house, on Frankstown avenue.

....Thirty-five cars of hogs were sent back to Chicago yesterday. The East Liberty stock yards refusing to receive them because a number had died of neglect and nearly all were in a famished condition.

....A large force of laborers are excavating the hillside beneath the Pan Handle Railroad track in the Thirtieth ward, South Side, for the purpose of laying the foundation for a heavy stone wall adjoining the approaches to the Monongahela railroad bridge.

....A man named Marshall, who was employed by Mr. John Mellon as a gardener, left suddenly a few days ago with a gold watch belonging to Mr. Mellon, worth about three hundred dollars. Detective Cupples succeeded in arrested the theif and securing the watch. He is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

....At Frostburg, Md., Monday evening, John Langley entered the crib of the Borden coal shaft with a horse, to be lowered into the mine. The horse became fractious, and in rearing and kicking around, knocked out of place the hook by which the crib was suspended to the machinery. In an instant the whole apparatus with its occupants fell whirling to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 185 feet. Langley was heard in his awful descent to give one wild cry of "Save me!" but almost at the instant the words were uttered he was a shapeless and lifeless mass at the bottom of the shaft.

Which are the Best Organs?

In this age of business rivalry, when people are frequently imposed upon by unscrupulous and rapacious agents, it is important to know which make of Organ is preferred and pronounced the best by judges of the article and Professors of music. The Burdett Organs have always stood at the head of the list, and having of late added quite a number of patented improvements, they are now beyond question the most complete Reed Organ ever made. Visitors to the Music Store of H. Kleber & Brother, 122 Wood street, will be astonished at the beautiful Burdett's to be had there from one to two hundred dollars, and will soon convince themselves that they will save money and procure a better instrument by purchasing a Burdett at Kleber's than by dealing elsewhere. A single hearing of these Organs, and a glance at their Corinthian and Imperial cases, will suffice to settle the question of choice. Moreover, in buying of these gentlemen, you run no risk of any kind, their fine musical abilities and first-class reputation for honorable and upright dealing giving full assurance that you get the worth of your money, dollar for dollar.

The Great Organ—The Burdet—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

THE RAFTIS MURDER.

Forty-eight Hours Deliberation Results in a Verdict of Acquittal.

Yesterday morning the jury in the case of Francis Russell, after being out forty-eight hours came into court and announced they had agreed upon a verdict of acquittal. The conclusion was reached on Wednesday evening at a late hour. It is said that the first vote, taken Tuesday evening, stood "not guilty," 9; "guilty," 3. The next, "not guility," 9; "guilty of manslauther," 3 The third vote was "not guilty," 10; "guilty," 2. Fourth vote, "not guilty," 11; "guilty," 1.

There were but few spectators in the Court room at the time but the verdict seemed to give general satisfaction. Russell and his wife seemed to appreciate the situation more than any others—and the accused for the first time since he was arraigned manifested evidence of emotion—the strain of excitement having been removed. He was immediately discharged by proclamation and left the Court House in company with his wife and her parents who have been with him though the trial.

COUNTY OFFICERS' RETURNS.

The Reports for the Past Month.

The returns of the county officers for the past month as thus far filed in the Controller's office are as follows:

Prothonotary Ross	$9,241 45
Register Gray	353 00
Coroner West	173 95
Clerk of Orphans' Court	271 44
Clerk of Courts	602 27
Recorder Richardson	2,660 00

After all the salaries are paid, and the State taxes, the county will net $1,827.70 profit from this source. The only considerable profit is from the Recorder's office, $1,228 50. Prothonotary $127. All the rest are below one hundred dollars.

The Effects of Intemperance.

Yesterday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the body of Ludwig Miller, who had committed suicide by hanging. The deceased was a boiler maker by occupation, and resided on Long alley, Third ward, Allegheny. It appears that Miller had been drinking for several weeks past, and about three o'clock yesterday he came home drunk, kissed his children, then told his wife he would be dead by three o'clock. As he had often made similar threats, nothing was thought of it, but he committed the rash act which ended his life. A verdict of suicide by hanging was rendered. The deceased was a native of Germany, forty eight years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 116 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

National line steamer France at New York.
National line steamer Egypt at Liverpool.
Guion line steamer Idaho at New York.
Cunard line steamer Russia at New York.
Anchor line steamer Victoria at Moville.
Anchor line steamer Europa at New York.
Hamburg line steamers Selesia and Holsatia at New York.
N. G. Lloyd line steamer Rhein at Southampton.
India arrived at Glasgow undamaged.

Another Miner Killed.

On Wednesday afternoon a miner named John Baxter was killed at Messrs. O'Neil & Co.'s coal bank at Elizabeth. It appears he was at work "bearing in" when a mass of slate fell upon him, striking him on the back of the head, breaking his neck and crushing his body in a terrible manner. The deceased was taken out of the mine as quickly as possible after the accident. His home was at Sharon, Pa., where he leaves a wife and one child. He was thirty six years of age and had been in the firm's employ some six years. His remains were taken to Sharon for interment.

Refusing to Eat.

Briceland who was convicted of the murder of John Allingham, and is now in the Washington county jail under sentence of death, has adopted a plan by which, it is presumed, he thinks to cheat the gallows out of its legitimate prey. For five days he has utterly refused to eat or drink, and from the effects of the abstinence is entirely prostrated. On Tuesday his counsel and spiritual adviser succeeded in inducing him to take a small dose of medicine, and later in the day he ate a crust of bread. Since his sentence he has been kept in close confinement and visitors are not allowed to see him.

Reduction in the Price List.

The Iron Association comprising representatives from the leading establishments in the west held a meeting at their rooms, No. 81 Fourth avenue on Wednesday, when the Iron Price List was reduced from four and six tenths to four and two tenths. There was no change made in the prices for nails.

See in another column, advertisment about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 10, 1873.

Our local money market to-day is tolerably easy—there being no difficulty in placing all the good paper offered. Inferior names are looked upon with distrust and buyers are not tempted by high rates into buying any but well known and first class paper. But for all legitimate enterprises there is plenty of money, and the business community can readily be accommodated.

The Philadelphia Press says: The financial situation is slowly recovering from the depression caused by the gold cliques in New York, aided by the locking-up ring during the past two weeks. The money market is in such a sensitive condition that the least breath of trouble unsettles confidence at once, and until the return of currency from the west has assumed larger proportions, we may reasonably expect uncomfortable changes in the rates for money. If the market were not manipulated by a gang in Wall street the stringency would not be so aggravating to our business community, for despite the assertions of some of our cotemporaries, "that the money trouble is only on Third street or Wall street, and does not extend to business circles," those circles are deprived of money because Wall street bids higher rates than they can pay. A ramble among the market on Chestnut street stores will reveal a condition of things that is not flattering to the immediate prosperity of the country. We may, and likely will, pull through this spring without disaster, but the period can easily be measured when a something more than disaster will be recorded if the banking laws are not revised and the usury laws abolished. The indications to-day pointed a more settled future, and although the ruling rate for money was nine per cent., there were a large number of loans made at the higher figures and a few at lower ones. Prime business paper rules at twelve per cent.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1873.

The monetary situation was marked by increased ease most of the day, and call loans were made at 1-16 till Saturday, but in the afternoon, when the announcement was made that sixty brokers were subpoenaed before the grand jury on the usury question, money became scarce and dear, rising to 3/8@1/2 per cent, in late dealings. The squeeze is believed to be mere tirade, and about the last turn of the tight money screw. The receipts of currency from the interior to-day were about one million and a half. The outstanding legal tenders show a decrease of $45,000. The exports for the week are estimated at about six and a half millions. Sterling was strong and higher, though business was moderate; 107 1/4@108 1/4 for sixty days and 108 1/4@108 3/4 for sight. Gold was quiet and steady at between 117 3/8 and 118 1/8, closing at 118 1/8. Loans were 1@7 per cent. and 1-16 till Saturday. Clearings $112,000,000. Treasury disbursement $56,000. Customs receipts $571,000. Governments were firm at a slight advance. State Bonds were very quiet. Stocks were very firm most of the day. Leading shares advanced 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent., but the tightness of money late in the day caused a reaction of 1/2@1 per cent. from the highest point. Panama was exceptionally weak, and fell from 108 to 106. The most active dealings were in Pacific Mail at 56@57 1/4, closing at 57; Western Union at 88 1/4, 87 3/8 and 88; New York Central 101 3/4, 102 1/2, and 102; Lake Shore 92 1/4, 92 3/8, and 92, and Rock Island 114 1/2, 114 5/8, and 113 1/8, or 9 1/2 ex dividend. Pacific Mail was the chief feature in the erratic and very strong. C., C. & I. C. rose from 29 1/2 to 40 1/2 on small transactions, closing at 39 1/2. It was semi-officially announced that a New York central loan of two million sterling was negotiated in London at about 90 gold. No sessions of the Gold, Stock or Produce Exchanges will be held to-morrow, but it not being a legal holiday, the banks and bankers do business as usual.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120 1/4; 5-20s of '62, 117 3/4; do '64, 117 3/4; do '65, 119 3/8; do new, 117 3/4; do '67, 118 3/4; do '68, 117 3/4; new 5s, 115 3/4; 10-40s, 113; currency 6s, 115 3/4.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93 1/2; Tennessee, old, 79 1/2; do new 79 1/2; Virginia, new, 49; do old, 44; North Carolina, old, 30; do new, 18 1/2.

STOCKS.—Canton, 90; Western Union Telegraph Company, 88 3/4; Quicksilver, 39; Adams Express, 92 1/2; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 80; American Merchants Union Express, 65 1/4; United States Express, 74 3/4; Pacific Mail, 57; New York Central, 102; Erie, 65 3/4; do preferred, 73; Harlem, 124; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 102 3/4; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 88 3/4; Northwestern, 78; do preferred, 87 3/4; Rock Island, 109 1/2, ex. d'v.; New Jersey Central, 98 1/2; St. Paul, 58 1/2; do preferred, 74 3/4; Wabash, 78; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne 93 1/2; Terre Haute, 18; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 110; do preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 45 3/4; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84 1/2; Burlington & Quincy, 109; Lake Shore, 92; Panama, 39 1/2; Illinois Central, 118; Union Pacific, 34; Central Pacific, 108; Union, 86 3/4; Delaware & Lackawanna, 99 3/4; Hartford & Erie 3 3/4; Bankers' bills, 107 3/4.

LONDON, April 10.—Consols for money, 93 1/4; for account, 93 3/4; American securities: 5-20s of '65, 94 3/4; do '67, 94 3/4; 10-40s, 89 3/4; new 5s, 90 3/4. Erie Railway bonds 51 3/4.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 10, 1873.

APPLES—In fair demand, but the supply is fully equal to it and prices are unchanged at $2@8 per brl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 45@55 per gallon.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive freely, and, as noted in our last report, prices are weak and drooping; prime to choice roll 35@33@30—dealers are all anxious to realize, being apprehensive of largely increased receipts and lower prices within the next few days.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quotable at 16 by the car load, and 2@3c additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet and unchanged. Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3@3.25; 2 lb. cans, $2.50; Tomatoes $2.37 1/2@2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands $2.50@2.75.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams, 9@10. Shoulders, 5@5 cents; Sides, 7@8c. Country Lard, 7@8.

CHEESE—There is a fair jobbing demand and prices are well maintained, prime New York Goshen, 17@17 1/2; prime Ohio, 16@16 1/2.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, but prices are without quotable change. Peaches, halves, 6 1/2@7 1/2; peeled, 16@18. Apples, 4@5. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 18@20; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—There is no falling off in the receipts, and with stocks accumulating and dealers generally anxious to realize, the market is weak and prices are lower; we reduce our quotations to 15@16c.

FLOUR—Trade continues quiet, and while the demand is restricted almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, there is a fair business in the aggregate, and prices are without quotable change. Spring wheat $7.50@7.75 for fair to choice Wisconsins; $8 for choice Minnesotas—sales of the two grades together are being made at $7.75, but we understand that choice Minnesotas cannot be bought separately from Wisconsins under $8. Red winter wheat flours are still quotable at $8.50@9; it is said that considerable of the western winter wheat flour, branded and sold here as such, is the product of spring and winter wheat combined. Rye flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts of all kinds of Grain have been comparatively light for some days past, but the supply with the exception of wheat, is fully equal to the demand, hence, prices are without quotable change. Shelled Corn continues very sluggish, but prices are maintained, and we hear of no one disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales; 48 on track and 50 free in elevator. Ear Corn is scarce but there not much call for it and in the absence of sales we quote at 50@52. Red Wheat is still quoted at $1.75@1.80 for fair to prime, and $1.85@1.90 for white. The receipts continue very light, and there is no stock in the hands of dealers. There is a fair demand for Oats, but unchanged in prices, 43@45 for good mixed to prime white. Rye is nominal at 85 to 90. Barley, 85@90 for spring and 95@$1 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is quiet and devoid of a single new characteristic worthy of special notice. Coffee has quieted down in the east again, and the recent attempt to bull the market was a failure—it seems to have reached its highest notch. Sugars steady and moderately active, and the same is true of Molasses and Syrups.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13 3/4; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12 3/4; Standard A, 11 3/4; B, 11 1/4; Ex. C, 11 1/4; C Yellow, 10 3/4; Circle C, 10 3/4; Lower grades, 9 1/2@10 1/4.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 24; Good to Prime, 22 1/2@23 1/2c, fair 21@21 1/2c. Old Government Java, 31c; other Javas, 28@28c; Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 27c; loose, 26 1/2c. Roasted Java, 32.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 75@80c; Prime 74@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8 3/4; Patna, 8 3/4; Rangoon, 7 3/4@8.

HAY—The markets for baled is moderately active and a shade firmer, in consequence of diminished receipts, but there is no quotable change in prices, $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.00@$4.50 per barrel.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is selling all the way from $1.25@1.35 for golden lugs. Maple sugar 15@16c in the rough, and 17@18 in cakes.

ONIONS—Prime to choice silver skins, $4.50@7 per barrel. Yellow $5.50@6; red, $4.50@5. Onion Setts, $4@5 per bushel, as to quality.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 4 1/2@5c per lb.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely but the supply is not equal to the demand, and prices are well sustained, 85 to 90 for good mixed, and 95 for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 14c, canvassed do., 14c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 9c, canvassed, 9 1/2c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12c, canvassed, 12 1/2c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 18 1/2c, canvassed, 19c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen. Plain Shoulders, 8c. Rib Sides, 9c; Clear Rib Sides, 9 1/4c; Clear Sides, 10c; Mess Pork, $17.50; Leaf Lard, in tres, 9 1/2c; half bbls, 10 1/4c; pails, 11 1/4.

POULTRY—Live chickens in good demand, and selling readily by the coop at 85 to 90c per pair, according to size. Dressed poultry is about out of season.

RAGS—Quoted at 3 1/2@3 3/4c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quotable at $5.25@5.50 per bushel. Timothy, $3.50@3.75. Flax Seed, $2.

SHAKER CORN—13@14c per lb.

TALLOW—8@8 1/2c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of through cattle, from all that we can learn, are almost if not altogether, up to those of same time last week, while of those intended for sale here, the supply thus far is said to have been comparatively light, although up to this time it has been equal to the demand. There was an average attendance of buyers, Philadelphia, especially being well represented, but trade is dragging, sellers are holding for last week's prices, while buyers are asking for a reduction of 1/4 to 3/4 of a cent, and the bulk of the stock sold thus far has been at a reduction in price, perhaps not equal to that above noted; how the market will wind up, it is, of course, impossible at this writing to foretell, but if the arrivals of local stock should continue light, and holders show some backbone, we should not be surprised if they would be able to realize last week's prices; but if, on the other hand, the receipts should turn out large, and holders become a little weak in the knees, as they often do under similar circumstances, then buyers will gain their point—will be able to buy all they want, and that, too, at the decline above noted. Western men claim that there is no place in the west where cattle can be bought to make any money in this market, although they admit that they can as a rule do just as well here as in Philadelphia or New York—their experience of late has been that the further east they go the worse they fare. Shippers complain that prices are too high in first hands that producers are making all the money; if this is the case the best thing they can do is to stop buying; producers are right in obtaining the highest price the market will afford—shippers do the same, and they should accord to the former the same right they claim for themselves. Some of the western dealers when they lose money on their cattle here are disposed to reflect on the producer or whoever they bought from; this is all wrong and should be discountenanced. If they don't understand the business, and it must be conceded that many of them have a good deal to learn, the best thing they can do is to withdraw and go at something with which they are more familiar; a thorough knowledge of droving is something that cannot be acquired in a few months or years; there is no business that is more hazardous, and there are men engaged in it who should be at something else, they do no good for themselves and are a drawback in the way of others.

The quality of the offerings is about up to the usual standard, consisting mostly of what are classified medium to good; there were but one or two good lots of cattle on the market, and these at last accounts had not been sold. So far as we could learn, there had been none sold until noon to-day above 6 3/4, though strictly prime shipping steers, averaging 1,400@1,500 lbs may still be quoted at 6 3/4@6 3/4. Isaac Vannatta had 14 head of extra Licking Co, Ohio, steers on sale averaging from 1,600@1,700, for which he was bid and refused 7 1/2—he is holding at 8c. Prime 1,300@1,400 may be quoted at 6 1/4@6 1/2; 1,100@1,200, 5 3/4@6. There is considerable inquiry for stock cattle just now and but few offering; good 900@1,000 stock steers may be quoted at 4 3/4@5—these figures are above the views of buyers, but this class of stock is high in the west, our main source of supply, and there is little or no margin for dealers at quotations. Bulls in fair supply and dull; quotable at 3 3/4@5c, as to quality.

SHEEP.

The receipts up to this time have been fair, it is thought equal to that of the corresponding time last week, and with less favorable advices from the east, trade is reported as being comparatively slow, and prices as compared with last week, a shade lower. The arrivals of clipped were unusually large, but they are selling, everything being equal, quicker, and at relatively better prices than wooled sheep; butchers generally prefer them because, it is claimed that they know just what they can make out of clipped sheep, whereas, in buying unshorn they have to assume greater risk, and they cannot know how they will turn out, whether will lose or make money, until after they have a return for the pelts. This is one reason assigned for clipped selling quicker than wooled sheep, and we presume that it is correct; shippers prefer them too, because they can place so many more of them in a car, and then the fact that the wool market, has been and is still considerably demoralized, prices being fully as low, if we mistake not, as they were prior to the Boston fire, is not without its effect in depressing the market for wooled sheep. Prime to extra, unshorn, 100@110 lbs, may be quoted at 7@7 1/4; prime 90@95 lbs, 6 1/2@7; 80@85 lbs, 6@6 1/2; 70@75 lbs, 5 1/2@6.

Smith & Watson report as follows: 2 cars medium wool, unshorn, 79 lbs, 7; 1 do. open wool, 101 lbs, 6.80; 1 do. medium, 97 lbs, 7.30; 1 do. coarse, 105 lbs, 7; 1 do. common, fine wool, 73 lbs, at 5.70; 1 car prime, dipped, 120 lbs, at 6.30.

Sadler, Havens & Co., 50 fine wool, 77 pounds, fine wool, 6 1/4; 74 fine, 81 pounds, at 6 1/4; 152 coarse, 87 pounds, 6 1/4; 110 do, 89 pounds, 6 1/4; 169 fine, 80 pounds, 6.65; 85 fine, 85 fine, 83 pounds, 6.65.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold 105 common clipped, 80 pounds 4.60; 88 fine wool, unshorn, 80 pounds at 6.20.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, 175 clipped, 101 pounds, 5.70; 156 unshorn, coarse, 109 pounds, 6 3/4; 177, 90 pounds, 6.56; 153 fine wool, 104 pounds, at 7.20.

HOGS.

The run of hogs thus far has been fair, somewhat in excess of the demand, hence, trade is dragging and prices as compared with the early part of the week, are considerably lower; and the tendency is still downward. Prime Philadelphia hogs cannot be fairly quoted above 6 1/4; and fair to prime Yorkers at 6.25@5.40. We are requested by Uncle Billy Holmes, of the firm of Holmes, Lafferty & Co., to notify western dealers that if they want better prices here, they must slack up considerably in their shipments—there are too many hogs just now, that is for sellers.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, March 10, 1873.

CATTLE.

It having been demonstrated yesterday that the supply would be light during the balance of the week, the receipts consisting mainly of through stock, the market was more active, to-day, and buyers, especially those from Philadelphia, bought liberally, and that too, at last week's prices—some salesmen quoted a slight advance. Extra 1,400@1,500 steers quotable at 6 3/4@7; good to prime 1,250@1,350, 6 3/4@6 1/2; medium, 1,100@1,200, 5 3/4@5 3/4; stock steers, 800@1,000 lbs, 4 3/4@5. Bulls, 3 3/4@4 3/4, fair to good, extra, 5@5 3/4. As noted in our report of Wednesday, the great proportion of the offerings consist of medium to good, the supply of prime to extra has been, and is still light, scarcely equal to the demand; this has been the situation for some weeks, hence, there has been but little change in the value of prime stock recently, while the medium and common grades have fluctuated from 1/4 to 1/2 a cent.

SHEEP.

Continue to come in pretty freely, but with a steady demand prices are maintained, although trade is not as quick as it was last week. Clipped quality being equal, still command the preference, though, as already stated, all kinds are bringing last week's prices. Extra coarse, 95@100 lbs, 6@6 3/4; extra fine wool, 95@100 lbs, 6 3/4@7 1/4; 85@90 lbs, 6 1/4@6 3/4; 75@80 lbs, 5 3/4@6; 70@75, 5@5 1/2. Clipped may be quoted at 4 3/4@5 1/2, as to quality.

HOGS.

With continued liberal receipts and no improvement in the demand, the market is slow, and prices are weak with a drooping tendency. Hedges, Huff & Co. quote as follows: extra assorted, 6.20; prime assorted, 6; good mixed, 5.60; fair mixed or best Yorkers, 5.40; fair to medium Yorkers, 5.25@5.30; scalawags, 4@4 1/2. Extra smooth, light barrow shoats, 6c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 10, 1873.

The market is quiet, but prices are steady and fully sustained. Crude quoted at Parker at $2.17 1/2@2.20, equal 6@6 3/4c per gallon here. Refined, unchanged; Philadelphia delivery, 19 3/4 for April, and 19 3/4 for May. Pittsburgh delivery—16 free on cars: and it is said that it is very difficult to obtain even at this figure. The feeling is gaining ground that there will be a good demand for refined from this out, hence, offerings are light and there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales, although no material advance is expected. Refiners, it is said, have a very good margin at present prices and as a rule they seem to be satisfied with the situation.

Oil barrels steady at former quotations; Country make, 9 lb. hoops, $1,85@1.90; city make, 9 lb. hoops, $1,95; 10 lb. hoops, $2@2.05.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9—Following is from the circular of Coates Bro: In our last circular we stated that "we looked for a considerable demand for wool at low figures during the month of March, but that the market was weak and it was the best policy to meet any reasonable offers." This view has been generally sustained by the course of trade during the month just passed. The decline in prices has continued and been more marked than at any time within the past ten years. During the first part of the month trade was very quiet and it was difficult to make sales, but toward the close a demand sprung up for some descriptions and considerable amounts were sold but at a concession in price. This course of the market must be ascribed to several causes; the amount of wool that has lately come forward from the west with orders to sell on arrival, so that proceeds might be available for April settlements, has been large; money has ruled very tight all over the country and some of the strongest houses in the large eastern cities have paid more than double the legal rates for temporary loans; and the lateness of the season, there being now barely three months before much new wool can come to market, has frightened some holders who desire to close out the old wool before the new clip takes their attention. Under these circumstances some manufacturers have availed themselves of the great depression in the market to lay in stock somewhat in advance of their immediate wants, and the very low point to which prices have been forced seem to justify them in this course.

As the mills generally are buying sparingly throughout the whole season they can now have but little wool on hand and most dealers look for a reaction in prices before the opening of the new clip, yet, as the season has so far advanced, we deem it the best policy to meet the views of manufacturers when they are ready to purchase.

The sales for the month, of Domestic fleece, tub washed and pulled wools, foot up about 2,440,000 lbs, within the range of 45 to 60 for fleece, 50 to 60 for tub washed, and 35 to 55 for pulled.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Tribune says: The demand for Domestic Fleece and Pulled has been quite moderate, and all descriptions are materially lower, notwithstanding stocks here are quite light; this is due in a great measure to the severity, monetary; our present stock is light. In California Wools a fair business may be noted, but at a marked decline in prices; of this we have a liberal supply; of Texas the stock is moderate. Foreign Wools of all kinds are extremely difficult of sale, as yet, the supply of New Clip of Montevideo and Mestiza is quite limited, but they are offered at lower figures; the decline advised by cable from London at the public sale which closed on 14th of March, has since been nearly recovered, but this failed to stimulate the demand for Foreign descriptions; we note sales, 22,000 pounds Colorado, 21c; 17,000 pounds Pulled, 44c; 40 bales extra No. 1 do, 40; 80 bags black do, 45c; 30 bags No. 1 do, 40c; 10,000 pounds State Fleece, 55c; 11,000 pounds, Western do, 50c; 10,000 pounds Extra, 52c; 5,000 pounds, Medium, 50c; 30,000 Extra and No. 1 Ohio, 54@56; 30,000 pounds Fall California, 25@30c; 330,000 pounds Foreign Wool on private terms: 200 Cape, 32c; 7,000 pounds East India, 34@45c; 30,000 pounds Texas, 21@25c; 10,000 pounds Fine do, 30c; 25,000 pounds Carpet Wools, 19c; 17 bales Scoured do, 70@80.

NEW YORK, April 9—The market still continues dull, and prices have again declined. Holders show a disposition to push sales, but buyers are scarce. There are a few manufacturers in the city at present, but they appear to be merely looking around. Money continues tight, and, as in other trades, this has a very depressing influence, and no activity need be looked for until there is some relief from the present pressure. The following comprise the sales of the past two or three days, but as will be noticed, they are chiefly of a minor character: 100 bales Cape at 36@c; 10,000 lbs. Pulled at 45; 75 bags X do 45; 3,000 lbs Black do 32; 5,000 lbs. Spring California at 25; 5,000 lbs Fall do 22; 4,000 lbs. Colorado at 28; 1,200 lbs new Fleece at 45; 1,000 lbs X and XX Ohio do 42 and 51; 6,000 lbs scoured Domestic do 65; 3,000 lbs Western washed do 36; 2,000 lbs medium, 3,300 lbs unwashed Texas do 26; 700 lbs Fall California, 7,000 lbs Cordova, 3,000 lbs Scoured do; 200 bales Montevideo, on private terms. By auction 200 bales damaged Cape sold at 20@24 per cash.—*N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List.*

Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Tribune says: Our Wheat market the past week has been a very quiet one, the absence of freight room, a perfect stagnation in sterling exchange, and unfavorable advices from Europe, have greatly restricted business and unsettled values. The want of currency to do business with is a serious impediment to active trade. It is very evident that the volume of currency is much below the great and growing wants of the country. We think that a free banking system would in a great measure obviate our present unfortunate condition. Every man in the country is interested in this subject, and it should be constantly kept before the people. In the present state of the finances of the country all the laws of trade seem to be subverted, and the future gloomy and uncertain. The demand for Wheat has been chiefly for milling, with occasional purchases for export, and we have had to note from day to day a very unsettled condition of the market. We have kept the stock somewhat in the present condition of the money market we cannot look for a brisk trade in any staple commodity, and in the absence of any considerable demand for export this month our present supply is equal to our probable wants; this condition of our market is quite different from what we had anticipated: the export demand has fallen far below the general expectation up to the present writing, and favorable change in the export trade is not improbable at an early day. Late letters from the north west assure us that the surplus wheat in the hands of farmers has been overstated; that deducting what they require for seed and bread the quantity is by no means large, the present increase in their population from year to year, has been overlooked, and their surplus for the Eastern States has been magnified; our advices from Europe are more favorable for their crops; the more favorable weather has checked the buoyancy noted a fortnight since in many of their inland markets in Great Britain and the continent; our exports for the week are 12,210 bush. against 56,929 bush. the corresponding week last year.

We have had a quiet and very unsatisfactory market for flour the past week. The larger present and prospective supplies, increased stringency in the money market, almost a complete block in sterling exchange, documentary bills selling at 106, and a material advance in ocean freight, have been the chief causes of the heaviness and marked decline. Most grades are quite tame even at the liberal concessions made. Jobbers have refused, or most of them to purchase beyond their present requirements, as business is moderate and collections slow. A large business has been done in No. 2 and superfine at variable figures, chiefly for the domestic trade, though we have had a good provincial demand. The business in shipping extras has been limited owing to the absence of any considerable assortment of desirable brands, and this condition of the market is likely to continue as long as wheat on the seaboard rule higher relatively than flour. The inquiry for shipping extras for May has been limited, and we find there is an absence of any speculative feeling. Shippers have been reduced and the business for Europe has been limited and unsatisfactory; with a much better supply of good and fancy brands of Minnesotas extras, there are much lower and lower grades. The present supply of flour is about 150,000 brls which we regard as moderate for this great market, and we find the assortment of most grades is quite as desirable as a month since, having had liberal arrivals of winter wheat brands the first half of March, and since our last receipts of good to choice spring wheat extras have increased materially, and although the stock is moderate receivers have made liberal concessions to realize promptly. The exports of the week are 14,419 brls against 17,431 brls the corresponding week last year.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Chicago Tribune says: The Associated Press report of last evening gave three reasons for the weakness in grain in New York, but omitted to give what is probably the true reason. This is the fact that there has been no export demand on the seaboard, as proven by the statement that the exports from New York for the week ending last evening were only 12,000 bu wheat, and 130,000 bu corn. With such plentiful offerings of California wheat in Liverpool, the merchants do not care to order from this section, and there is little encouragement to speculative shippers, in the fact that the best bid in Liverpool yesterday for Chicago No. 2 spring to arrive in May was 48s per quarter, which will not admit of over $1.05 being paid for here reckoning on the basis of 15c freight to Kingston.

The Iron Market.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The *Shipping List* says: The market for Scotch Pig is dull, and prices in some cases have been shaded. The business from importers' hands is confined to parcels to supply the immediate wants of buyers at about our quotations. We note sales of a few hundred tons Glengarnock, part at $54, and 100 to May delivery, $52. American Pig is firm at $50 for No. 1 Lehigh brands; the furnaces are offering sparingly and no large quantities can be had for prompt delivery; No. 2 X is pretty, and may be quoted at $48, the sales are 200 tons No 1 Allentown at $50 cash. New English Rails are quiet and nominal at $75@71 gold. New American are in fair inquiry—3,000 tons for prompt delivery, sold at $45 currency at the works in Pennsylvania. Old English Rails continue in demand at about $37@38 for D. H., and $36 for T., both currency—250 tons D. H. sold at $38, and 600 tons at Philadelphia, on private terms. Scrap iron is quiet and easier—200 tons is reported from yard at $62.50 per ton, delivered at Hoboken. Manufactured iron from store is nominally steady at old figures, though large buyers could no doubt get concessions, as the market is a new quoted at 20 per cent. discount, which is an advance.

Grain in Sight.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on the New York canals, March 22, 1873, and the comparative stocks at the undermentioned periods were as follows:

	1873 March 22.	1872 March 23.	1871 March 24.
Wheat, bu.	7,413,509	9,257,110	8,808,457
Corn, bu	11,658,196	11,472,247	3,830,795
Oats, bu	4,085,570	5,571,980	2,243,802
Barley, bu	1,218,798	1,517,935	916,553
Total	24,376,153	27,748,272	15,758,307

Seaboard Receipts of Flour and Grain.

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports from January 1 to March 22 inclusive for two years:

	1873.	1872.
Flour, bbls.	1,625,179	1,584,271
Wheat, bu.	1,813,840	1,163,097
Corn, bu.	4,978,657	9,904,237
Oats, bu.	4,860,748	2,483,735
Barley, bu.	673,536	703,124
Rye, bu.	25,752	47,802
Total grain, bu.	11,566,589	18,949,840

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Cotton in moderate request; middling upland 19 3/4c; sales of futures, 9,200 bales, as follows: April 18 3/4@18 13-16c; May 19 1-16@19 3/4c; June 19 3/4c; July 19 9-16@19 3/4c; October 18 3/4c. Flour steady with a moderate demand; superfine western and State $6.00@6.60; common to good $6.90@7.50; good to choice $7.80@8.25; white wheat extra $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio $7.20@10.50; St. Louis $7.50@12.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet; 91@91 1/2c. Grain: Wheat firmer with a little more export demand; receipts 18,000 bushels; No. 2 Spring Chicago in store $1.50; No 3 do afloat $1.53; red western $1.75@1.82 1/2; white western $1.91@1.93 1/2. Rye quiet. Barley dull; common western $1.53. Clover Seed quiet at $...@9.00. Corn steady; receipts 18,000 bushels; new mixed western 65@66 1/2c; old in store 64@65c; yellow western 64@65. Oats quiet and steady; receipts 18,000 bushels; new mixed western and State 50@51c; white 53 1/2c. Eggs quiet and steady; western 19 1/2c. Hay quiet. Hops quiet. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar: extra to good refining at 8@8 3/4c. Molasses quiet and firm; New Orleans 60@75c. Rice firm at 7 3/4@8 1/4c. Crude petroleum 9 3/4c; refined do 20 1/2c. Turpentine quiet at 51 1/2c. Pork lower; No. 1 quiet and firm; new mess $17.37 1/2; prime do $16@17. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6 3/4. Middles steady; western short clear 9 5-16c. Lard steady; western steam 8 3/4@8 15-16c; kettle 9 1/4@9 3/4c. Butter in good request; common to good choice 20@35c. Cheese quiet at 16@18c.

PARIS, April 10.—Rentes 56f 85c.

LONDON April 10.—Oil: whale £39. Turpentine 41s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 10.—Refined petroleum 40f.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9 1/2d; Orleans 9 1/4@9 3/4d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were American and 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; February and March shipments from Savannah and Charleston at 9 1-16d; sales during the week 54,000 bales; speculation 6,000 bales; exports 7,000 bales; stock 681,000 bales; American 328,000 bales; receipts 90,000 bales; American 55,000 bales; actual export 8,000 bales; stock afloat 451,000 bales; American 170,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Beef 80s. Lard 39s 6d. Cheese 69s. Cumberland middles 38s 6d; short rib do 40s. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, weak and lower; No. 1 Spring Chicago $1.27; No 2 do $1.25@1.25 1/2; regular $1.18 fresh, cash; $1.20 1/2 seller May; $1.22 1/2 do June; No 3 do $1.08 1/2; rejected 93c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 mixed 30 1/2c cash; 31 3/4c seller May; 36 1/2c bid for seller June; rejected 28c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 24 3/4c; rejected 22c. Barley: No 2, 84c regular. Clover seed steady with a moderate demand at $4.50@4.75. Timothy seed steady with a moderate demand at $3@3.35. Provisions: Mess pork active for seller June at $16; seller May nominal at $15.75. Lard quiet and a shade lower; sales at 8 1/4c cash, and 8 3/4c seller May. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; sales of shoulders, loose at 5 3/4c seller June; short clear 8 1/2c; shoulders at Milwaukee, boxed, 6c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady with a moderated demand at 86 1/2c.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Cotton steady, with a moderate demand at 18 3/4c. Flour dull at $7.25@7.65. Wheat dull at $1.60@1.65. Corn steady at 40c. Rye quiet at 70@80c. Oats quiet at 31@38c. Barley unchanged. Linseed oil in demand fair and market firm at 94@95c. Eggs firmer at 14@15c. Butter in demand fair but at lower rates. Cheese in demand fair and market firm. Provisions firm. Mess pork nominally unchanged. Lard firm; steam 8 3/4c; kettle 8 3/4c, both held 3/8@1/4c higher. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6 1/2c; sales of clear rib sides 8 1/4c cash; held at 8 1/4c; clear sides 8 1/4c. Bacon quiet and firm; sales of shoulders at 7c; sales of clear rib sides 8 3/4c; clear rib 9 1/4@9 3/4c. Whisky steady at 85c.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Flour dull and weak; market favors buyers; superfine $4.75@6.00; extra $6.50@7.50; family $8@9.50. Wheat firm, with a good demand; western red $1.80@1.90. Corn: western mixed 67c; white 68c. Rye steady and unchanged. Provisions dull, with a downward tendency. Mess pork $17.50. Sugar-cured hams 15@16c. Lard 8 3/4@9c. Butter active and firm; choice tub 36@42c. Whisky: small sales at 91c.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Flour dull but unchanged. Business small. Wheat dull but unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn quiet and unchanged at 33 1/2c east track; 40 1/2c, sacked. Oats easier at 27 1/2c east track; 32 1/2@33c, sacked. Barley firmer for best grades; only several lots sold. Rye firmer; prime 67@68c. Whisky dull; round lots not saleable; 85@86c. Mess pork quiet at $16.87 1/2@17.00. Dry salt meats quiet. Shoulders up country 5 3/4c; clear rib sides 8 3/4c spot. Bacon easier; shoulders 7@7 1/2c; clear rib sides 9 3/4@9 3/4c; clear sides 9 3/4@9 3/4c; clear rib sides 9c; Seller last half month 8c. Lard firm; good 8c.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Cotton quiet; low middling 17 3/4c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.60@1.70. Corn 52@54c sacked. Oats steady at 40@42 sacked. Rye quiet at 75@77c on arrival. Mess pork $17. Bacon steady; demand fair; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9 3/4c packed. Bulk meats: loose held as follow: shoulders 6 3/4c; clear rib sides 8 3/4c; clear sides 8 3/4c; packed 3/4c higher. Hams firm; plain 14c; sugar cured 15@16c; fancy 16c. Lard: choice leaf in tierces 8 3/4@9c; kegs 9 3/4@10c; good 8 3/4@8 3/4c; small lots on orders 3/4@1/2 higher than above quotations. Whisky steady at 88c.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Cotton quiet and weak; good ordinary 16@16 1/2c; low middlings 17 3/4@18c; receipts for past day 500 bales; shipments last twenty-four hours 1,800 bales; stock 40,955 bales. Flour dull but unchanged at $6.50@9.00. Corn and prices dropping at 54@56c. Oats scarce and firm at 42@44. Hay unchanged. Bran dull at $16@17. Bacon dull but unchanged. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 8 3/4@9c. Mess pork scarce and firm at $17.50.

TOLEDO, April 10.—Flour quiet but unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 2 white Wabash $1.91; No 3 do $1.80; extra white Michigan $1.91@1 9; amber do $1.68@1.69; seller April $1.68 3/4; do May $1.66 3/4; do June $1.69 3/4; No 1 red $1.70; No 2 do $1.64 3/4. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed spot 40 1/2c; seller May 41 1/2c; do June 42 1/4c; low mixed 39c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 1 35 3/4c; No 2 33 1/2c Michigan 34 1/2c; rejected 31 1/2c. Clover seed $4.60; seller .... at 60.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—Cotton dull and prices are low; middling 17 3/4c. Flour and grain unchanged. Provisions firmer; bulk shoulders 7c; clear sides 8 1/2c; clear rib sides 8 3/4c. Bacon: shoulders 7 3/4c; clear rib sides 9 3/4c. Hams: in pickle 11@12c; sugar cured 14c, all packed. Lard: prime kettle rendered 9c; kettle dried 9 1/2c.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat: No. 1 red white or held at $1.72; No. 2 do $1.65. Corn steady at 44c for No. 1. Oats quiet at 35 for No. 1 State. Refined petroleum quiet but firm in firmer feeling and good demand; car lots 19c; small lots 19@20c; Ohio state test 24@25c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Cotton quiet; sales of 3,000 bales; ordinary 15 3/4c; good ordinary 16 3/4c; low middlings 17 3/4@18c; middlings 18c; middling Orleans 18 3/4c; receipts 2,700 bales; exports to Liverpool 4,000 bales; to Bremen 934; stock 181,657.

DETROIT, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1.90@1.90 1/2; amber $1.65. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 45c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover seed nominal at $4.80@5.00.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.25; No. 2 do $1.18 3/4. Oats scarce and firm; No 2 27. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No 2 36c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 66c. Barley: steady with a moderate demand; No 2 spring 80c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Flour very dull. Wheat firm for choice; other grades dull; red $1.80@1.81; white $1.85@1.95. Rye: State 87c. Corn firmer; yellow 65@66c; high mixed western 62c. Oats active; white 52@53c; mixed 45@48c. Clover seed $8.25@9. Timothy seed, $3.50; seller April 10 1/2; do May 10 1/2@10 3/4c. Whisky steady at 91c.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 10.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand at previous prices. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand, and unchanged at previous prices; light receipts.

OSWEGO, April 10.—Wheat dull; mixed Milwaukee club at $1.7... Corn quiet; western at 58c. Barley: Canada held at $1.12.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Beeves, fresh arrivals of 101 cars, or 1,850 head, making 2,270 head since Monday, against 2,780 same time last week; the demand has been equal to the supply, and prices ruled a shade higher than on Monday last; poor to fair Texans sold at 10@11c; common to prime native steers 11@13c, with the best at 13 1/4@13 1/2c; a couple cars of fat bulls sold at 8, five weight. Sheep: receipts 20 cars, or 3,581 head, making 4,630 since Monday, against 6,600 last week; the demand has been very moderate and trade ruled slow; but prices have been forced upward a fraction; extra lambs sold at 8@9c; unshorn and western at 7 3/4@9c; clipped sheep sold at 6 3/4@7c; 1 car fancy fine wooled of 120 lbs average 9 1/2c; 1 car ...; 60 clipped do 7c at 1 3/4; ...; 1 1/2c; spring lambs were received an I sold at $7@10 per head. Hogs: receipts 3,470 head, making 10,900 since Monday against 2,700 last week; nothing doing in live hogs; dressed hogs a shade firmer at 7 than at the close yesterday; sales City dressed at 7 1/4@7 3/4c.

BUFFALO, April 10.—Cattle: receipts to-day 433 head; total for the week thus far 7,140; market lively at last week's closing prices; trains were running through all night, yet regular shippers were buying little on account of the heavy accumulation of cattle waiting for shipment; sales 1,200 head, including 48 Illinois steers, ranging from 1,058 to 1,400 lbs, at $5.20 @6.37; 47 Ohio steers, 1,176 to 1,464 lbs, $5.75@6.00; 156 Iowa steers, averaging 1,138 lbs, $5.50; 81 Missouri steers, 1,200 to 1,434 lbs, $5.25@6.25; 136 Texas steers of 1,077 to 1,154 lbs at $4.90@5.25; 33 Michigan steers of 1,002 to 1,116 lbs at $4.85@5.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 300 making for the week thus far 4,200; market slow and no advance; buyers holding off; sales 387 Michigan, sheared averaging from 74 to 109 lbs, $5.90@6.25. Hogs: receipts to-day 25 head, making a total for the week of 18,760; market active at 5@5 1/4c per cwt decline; yards crowded with stockers ....; sales 4,500, heavy western 4.60@4.75c; 197 Indiana, 177 to 189 lbs, $5.30; 835 Ohio, 117 to 230 lbs, $4.65@5.45.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Cattle: receipts to-day 2,800; market fairly active and prices firmer; fair to good steers selling freely at $4.75@5.50; choice $5.60@6.00; stockers to $3.75@4.75; common to extra butcher steers $3.50@5.00; shipments 857. Hogs: receipts to-day 1,300; market less active and prices easier; sales; common to medium $5.00@5.70; fair to choice $5.15@5.35; closing with a large number unsold; shipments 6,220. Sheep: receipts to-day 1,196; market active and firm sales: common to choice $4.00@6.00; shipments 1,256.

WATERTOWN, MASS., April 8.—Cattle: receipts 780 head; prices for the finest qualities unchanged, with a weak feeling on common to medium grades; trade not very active on any grade; choice $9.75@11.00; extra $8.50@10.50; first quality $8@9; second do $7.50; third do $6@6.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,296 head; the light supply helped sales and improved prices a shade; sales in lots at $4.75 each; extra $5@6.25.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Cattle dull; very best sold at $4@7 3/4c; first quality 5 3/4@6 3/4c; medium or good fair 5@5 3/4c; receipts 95 cars; sales 867 head. Hogs in full supply, only moderate demand, and declined 1/4c; sales of corn fed at 8@8 3/4c; stillers 7 1/2@8c; receipts 9,844 head. Sheep in full supply and a moderate demand; wool sheep 6@7 1/2c; sheared do 5@6 1/2c; receipts 1,702 head.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Cattle quiet; Texans $3@5; native cows and heifers $2.50@4.00; stockers $4.00@4.75; fat steers $4.25@5.82 1/2. Hogs steady at $4.75@5.30.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 10.—There was an improved feeling in trade, and some of the jobbers were actively employed. The market for cotton goods was active and steady. Laconia E brown sheetings are jobbing at 12c. Denims and ticks are brisk. Prints and percales are fairly active. Ginghams and lawns are in fair request. Heavy woolen overcoating were taken more freely by the clothing trade. Shawls and hosiery are quiet. The auction rooms were crowded to-day by country buyers. Foreign goods are quiet.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c, furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JOHN YOUNG, JR.,

OF ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

ap1:k45-d&S

AT THIS VERY HOUR

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague, or languishing in that condition of debility which the variable weather of the season is apt to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sensitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have exempted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt the means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial vegetable tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indigestion, constipation, biliousness or nervous weakness, and a perseverence in the use of the restorative will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

MARRIED.

MCROBERTS—GREY—On Thursday evening, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Spalding, WILLIAM A. MCROBERTS and Miss CHARLOTTE A. GREY, both of Pittsburgh.

JONES—ALGEO—On Thursday evening, April 8, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenburg, RICHARD S. JONES, of Pittsburgh, to Miss NELLIE ALGEO, of West Liberty.

MCCRORY—BROWN—On Thursday evening, the 3rd instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. M. Johnston, Mr. WM. J. MCCRORY and Miss SADIE BROWN, all of Allegheny City.

BOLE—GRAHAM—On Thursday evening, the 3d instant, at the residence of J. W. Kirter, by Rev. J. M. Johnston, Mr. R. BOLE and Miss FANNIE GRAHAM, all of Allegheny City.

ESTEP—LEWIS—Tuesday evening, April 8th, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. A. H. Harvey, No. 61 Union avenue, Allegheny, by the Rev. T. N. Boyle, F. A. ESTEP and ZARA J. LEWIS.

SHARP—ANDREWS—On Wednesday evening, April 9, by the Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., Mr. THOMAS W. SHARP and Miss VIRGINIA M. ANDREWS, all of Allegheny City, Pa.

DIED.

GLIN—Mr. JOHN GLIN, in the 89th year of his age.

SMITH—On Saturday, April 5th, Miss FRANCIS R., daughter of James and Jane Smith.

MCCLURG—On Saturday evening, 5th inst., at 7 o'clock ALEXANDER MCCLURG, in the 87th year of his age.

HARGER—On Saturday, April 5th, at 10 A. M., WM. HARGER, aged 28 years.

HOWARTH—On Friday morning, April 4, 1873, at 9:40 o'clock, MINERVA H., wife of W. J. Howarth, aged 32 years.

WANDLESS—On Friday morning, April 4th, at 2 o'clock, GEORGE C. WANDLESS, infant son of J. and R. A. Wandless, aged 13 months.

MCCARGO—On Friday morning, April 4, 1873, at 1 1/2 o'clock, ISABELLA A. MCCARGO, in the 35th year of her age.

MILLER—On Friday, February 7, 1873, at his residence near Library, Allegheny county, Penna., JOSEPH MILLER, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

SHOENBERGER—On Friday morning, April 4, 1873, MARY P., wife of W. H. Shoenberger.

PRESSLY—On Friday afternoon, April 4, Mrs. JANE H. PRESSLY, relict of the late Rev. J. T. Pressly, D. D., in the 80th year of her age.

JOHNSON—On Sunday, the 6th instant, JOHN W. JOHNSON, in the 39th year of his age.

EBBERT—Saturday morning, April 5th, 1873, Mrs. CHARLOTTE DRAKE EBBERT, in the 44th year of her age.

GILLANDERS—On Tuesday morning, April 8th, 1873, at 6 o'clock, LIZZIE DAWSON, daughter of George and Emma Gillanders, aged 1 year, 6 months and 4 days.

HOOD—WM. HOOD in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

MCGOWIN—On Tuesday morning, April 8, 1873, MARGARET T., widow of the late Capt. Alex. McGowin, in the 48th year of her age.

KREMER—On Wednesday afternoon, at 15 minutes to 6 o'clock, EDWARD C. KREMER, in the 52d year of his age.

MORROW—On Wednesday, April 9, 1873, ROBERT, infant son of Julien and Clara Ella Morrow, aged 4 months and 13 days.

BLACKMORE—On Wednesday evening, April 9 at her residence, No. 193 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. ACKMORE, mother of Robert and John S. Hazlett, aged 53 years.

HAUGH—On Wednesday evening, April 9, ROBERT HAUGH, aged 51 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, loss of manly and sexual power, which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. Consultation free and confidential. This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The physicians of this Institute are graduates of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefited and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, call or write; a friendly talk or letter will cost you nothing; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or ... Office hours ...

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.

CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.— Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS

FOR SALE BY THE

Burlington & Mo. River R. R. Co.,

On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

No part of the principal due until commencement of fifth year.

Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit.

The Soil of Iowa and Nebraska is rich and easily cultivated; *climate* is warm, *seasons long*, *crops large*, *markets good*, *taxes low*, and *education* is free to all.

Extraordinary Inducements on freight and passage, for purchasers and their families.

Circulars giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

Come West and thrive. Friends will follow.

A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to

GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa, or to JOHN KNOWLAND, Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

And please say in what Paper this advertisement was seen. ap12:k63-S

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS.

The Cheapest Land in Market for Sale by the

Union Pacific Railroad Company

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on FIVE and TEN YEARS' CREDIT AT 6 PER CENT. No ADVANCE INTEREST REQUIRED.

MILD AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the PLATTE VALLEY.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATION FOR COLONIES.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL! MILLIONS OF ACRES of choice Government Lands open for entry under the HOMESTEAD LAW, near this GREAT RAILROAD, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

ap11:3-F S

CHOICE CARPETS.

We open to-day the Choicest lot of

English Body Brussels,

Of our own Importation, that have ever been shown in this city, embracing the Newest and Richest Colors ever put into Carpets. The leading Colors are as follows: One Pattern OAK CHINTZ, one DRAB AND BROWN, one GREEN, SCARLET AND GOLD, one GREEN, CRIMSON AND GOLD, one DRAB, BROWN AND GOLD, one TURKEY, &c. Many of these patterns match much of the Terry and Repps now used for covering furniture. No Choicer Goods can be seen anywhere.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

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WORKS,

No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.

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Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,

SEEDSMEN.

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WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instruction and valuable package of goods sent by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING GOODS JUST ARRIVED

AT THE

Boston Square Dealing One Price Clothing House,

No. 95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh,

No. 198 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SUITS $14.00, $15.00, $18.00 AND $20.00.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS fresh from Boston always found on Hand at these Houses.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECtion of an Act relative to Allegheny County, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs, and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1873,

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1873.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, with a

Deduction of Five Per Cent.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

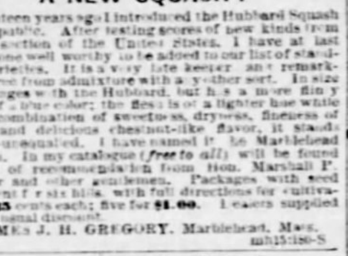
Ten Per Cent. Added

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.

SAMUEL KILGORE,

Treasurer of Allegheny County.

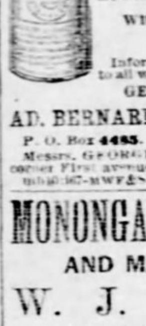
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873. d&S



A NEW SQUASH!

Eighteen years ago I introduced the Hubbard Squash to the public. After testing scores of new kinds from every section of the United States, I have at last found one well worthy to be added to our list of standard varieties. It is a very late keeper and remarkably free from admixture with any other sort. In size it averages with the Hubbard, but has a more flinty shell of a blue color; the flesh is of a lighter hue while in its combination of sweetness, dryness, fineness of grain and delicious chestnut-like flavor, it stands alone—unequaled. I have named it the Marblehead Squash. In my catalogue (*free to all*) will be found letters of recommendation from Hon. Marshall P. Wilder and other gentlemen. Packages with seed sufficient for six hills, with full directions for cultivation, 25 cents each; five for $1.00. Dealers supplied at the usual discount.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. mh15:i80-S



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MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Consumption, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Anemia, Dyspepsia, and Pulmonary Tubercles

RADICALLY CURED

With the Elixir J. F. Bernard, of Paris.

Information and instructions sent (free) to all who desire it.

GENERAL DEPOT,

AD. BERNARD & CO., 62 William Street,

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Messrs. GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., Druggists, corner First avenue and Wood street, Agents.

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MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY

AND MACHIME WORKS.

W. J. ANDERSON,

(Late Anderson & Frevvogel, and Successor to S. S. Fowler.)

IRON FOUNDER,

GRIST AND SAW MILL FURNISHER.

Manufactore Jas. Rany's Patent Turret-Cased Turbin Water Wheels.

ROLLING MILL AND MISCELLANEOUS CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MACHINE WORK GENERALLY ACCURATELY COMPLETED. Catalogue of Gearing and Pulleys furnished on application.

No 39 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

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MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Book for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE. 15 cents each. Both for 25 cents.

Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON.

Sign of the Big Gun,

No. 179 Smithfield Street

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

TREES! PLANTS! SEEDS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Seed Potatoes, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Green House and Bedding Plants, Cut Flowers in every design.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Catalogues free. 112 Smithfield street. mh7:D&W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Bargains

IN

WHITE GOODS

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S

White Swiss.
White Nainsooks.
White Jaconet.
Striped Nainsooks.
Check Nainsooks.
Striped Lawn.
Striped Swiss.
Victoria Lawn.
Bishop Lawn.
Yosemite Stripes.
Striped P. K's.
Crape Lawn Stripes.
White Muslin.

All of the above are of our own importation and we guarantee price to be lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought elsewhere.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

At 12 1/2c, Bleached Muslins, worth 16c.
At 16c, Bleached Muslins, worth 20c.
At 8c, Good Fast Color Prints.
At 10c, Best Fast Color Prints.
At 12 1/2c, Good Style Dress Goods.
At 25c, Splendid Assortment of New Style Dress Goods.

BLACK ALPACAS

At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas.
At 35c, Black Alpacas.
At 40c, Black Alpacas.
At 45c, Black Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas.

We invite special attention to our stock of Black Alpacas, which we guarantee to be extra value for the price.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they do hereby certify,

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is

Shoenberger, Blair & Co.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Manufacture of Pig Iron, in the City of Pittsburgh, and State of Pennsylvania, and the sale of said manufactured article.

3. That the name of the general partners are, William H. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania; Thomas S. Blair, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, and state of Pennsylvania; Charles L. Fitzhugh, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, and State of Pennsylvania; John Z. Speer, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania; Peter Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the City of Cincinnati, and State of Ohio; and Gottleib A. Steiner, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania; and the names of the special partners are George K. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is in the City of Cincinnati, and State of Ohio, and John H Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the aggregate amount of capital contributed by the Special Partners to the common stock is Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) of which Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty ($31,250) Dollars in cash has been so contributed by the said George K. Shoenberger, Special Partner, and of which Thirty-one Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty ($31,250) Dollars in cash has been contributed by the said John H. Shoenberger, Special Partner.

5. That the period at which which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of April, A. D. 1873, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 30th day of June, A. D. 1878.

William H. Shoenberger,
Thomas S. Blair,
Charles L. Fitzhugh,
John Z. Speer,
Peter Shoenberger,
Gottlieb A. Steiner,
General Partners.
George K. Shoenberger,
John H. Shoenberger,
Special Partners.

APRIL 4, 1873—ap5

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscribers have entered in a Limited Partnership agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is

Shoenberger & Co.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Sheet Iron and Horse Shoes, at the Juniata Iron Works, in the City of Pittsburgh, and State of Pennsylvania, and the sale of such manufactures.

3. That the names of the general partners are William H. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; Thomas S. Blair, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania; Charles L. Fitzhugh, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania; John Z. Speer, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; Peter Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the City of Cincinnati and State of Ohio; and Gottlieb A. Steiner, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania; and the names of the special partners are George K. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the City of Cincinnati and State of Ohio; and John H. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the aggregate amount of the capital contributed by the Special Partners to the common stock is one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000), of which sixty-two thousand and five hundred dollars ($62,500) in cash has been so contributed by the said George K. Shoenberger, Special Partner, and of which sixty-two thousand and five hundred dollars ($62,500) in cash has been so contributed by the said John H. Shoenberger, Special Partner.

5. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of April, A. D. 1873, and the period which is to terminate is the 30th day of June, A. D. 1878.

William H. Shoenberger,
Thomas S. Blair,
Charles L. Fitzhugh,
John Z. Speer,
Peter Shoenberger,
Gottleib A. Steiner,
General Partners.
George K. Shoenberger,
John H. Shoenberger,
Special Partners.

APRIL 4, 1873—ap5

The Wheat Field of America.

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm, and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown*.

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. Seven Years' Credit; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872,) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN., OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE, Corner Ninth street, New York.

je1:r87-eowS

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of AMOS SUTTON, late of Forward township, Allegheny county, dec'd., been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

BRISBEN WALL, Administrator, Monongahela City P. O., Pa.

March 27, 1873. mh28:j9

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH MILLER, late of the township of Snowden, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same properly authenticated for settlement to

PHILLIP SIMMONS, Administrator, Library P. O., Allegheny county, Pa.

February 15, 1873. f:19:h 4 S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JOHN D. McCORMICK, late of Moon township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make prompt payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

JAMES McCORMICK,
KAZALUL MEEK,
Executors.

mh8:144-S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters of Administration have been granted to T. A. Patterson and Wm. McSkimins on the estate of JAMES SANDS, Sr., deceased, of Penn township, Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

T. A. PATTERSON,
WM. McSKIMINS,
New Texas, Allegheny Co., Pa.

February 23, 1873. mal:114-S

WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF........TERRENCE CAMPBELL,

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

fe6:23-MTH-&S DUFF & CAMPBELL.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES. The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

mh29:77-S

WHISKERS. One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid or 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—AGENTS wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscription Books Still Open
FOR THE
U. S. 5 PER CENT.
Funded Loan.
The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.
We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the Immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, W. H. BROWN,
D. R. DAVIDSON, G. FOLLANSBEE,
M. W. RANKIN, J. S. REYMER,
JOHN P. SCOTT, R. H. PALMER, Jr.
J. H. BORLAND,
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 11, 1873.

This being a legal holiday, the banks were all closed and hence no transactions made in money, at least openly, though in many places officers were to be found in their private rooms and arrangements could be made for the morrow. These holidays do not amount to much except to clog the wheels of business, and it does seem to us useless to make this day a holiday. The good to be gained from it is certainly not commensurate with the loss, trouble and annoyance occasioned thereby to all our business interests.

There have been a number of transactions this week in our local stocks, at prices as quoted in our reports of this morning. We invite attention to these reports, knowing they will be of value to all interested in these stocks.

Quotations of Bank and Insurance Stocks, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Reported by Luther & Kaufman, Stock and Note Broker, 118 Smithfield Street, (Entrance to the Office Through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank). Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only. Orders Solicited for the Purchase or Sale of any Local Stocks.

NATIONAL BANKS.

National Banks	When declared	For what time	Last Dividend	Asked	Offered	Cash Pd in	Par Val.
First National Bank (Alleg'y)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second National Bank (Alleg'y)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts. Nat. Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allegheny National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron City National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers' Deposit National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
German National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National (Birmingham)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKS UNDER STATE CHARTERS.

Banks under State Charters	When declared	For what time	Last Div.	Asked	Offered	Cash paid in	Par value
Bank of Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duquesne Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon'gahela Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safe Deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Security Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Odd Fellows Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enterprise Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestead Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Artisans Deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
German Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe and Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers and Mechanic (Bir)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Side Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat'l Bank for Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* No sales. † Dividends private.

BANKING COMPANIES NOT CHARTERED—STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Banking Companies	When declared	For what time	Last dividend	Asked	Offered	Cash p'd in	Par Val.
Duquesne Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Pitt Banking Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Banking Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Industry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keystone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Savings (Alleg'y)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allegheny Homestead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester Savings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INSURANCE COMPA'S.

Insurance Compa's	When declared	For what time	Last dividend	Asked	Offered	Cash p'd in	Par Val.
Armenia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allegheny	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allemania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Artisans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ben Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birmingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boatmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eureka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enterprise	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
German	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Humboldt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufac. & Merchants	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monongahela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoples	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 11, 1873.

APPLES—Green apples are coming in more freely, and the market is generally reported dull although prices are without quotable change ranging from $2 to $5 per barrel for common to fair.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 45@55 per gallon.

BUTTER—The arrivals, particularly from the adjoining country, continue liberal and as holders very generally are anxious to realize, to keep down stocks, prices are weak though without quotable change, 30@35 for medium to good, and 38@40 for prime to choice—the inquiry is mainly for the better grades.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quotable at 16 by the car load, and 2@3c additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet and unchanged. Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3@3.25; 2 lb. cans, $2.50; Tomatoes $2.37½@2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands $2.50@2.75.

COUNTRY BACON—Is in good demand and light supply, and selling readily at quotations; Hams, 9@13; Shoulders, 5@6; Sides, 7@8. Country Lard, 7@8c.

CHEESE—Is reported quiet and unchanged; prime New York Goshen, 17@17½; prime Ohio, 16@16½.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 6½@7½ for halves, 5½@6 for mixed, and 16@18 for peeled. Apples, 3@5c. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 18@20, unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The arrivals continue large, and with only an average demand stocks are accumulating; however, prices are not quotably lower—16 seemed to be regarded as the ruling quotation, and some houses reported that up until noon they had not sold an egg below 19, but there was no difficulty in buying at 16 to-day.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand, but the market is quiet and unchanged: Spring wheat flours, $7.25@7.50 for Wisconsins; $7.75@8 for Minnesotas, and $8.25@8.75 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is nothing particularly new or important to be said in regard to the grain business, so far at least as our market is concerned; the demand is still confined wholly to supplying immediate wants, while prices have undergone no quotable change. Wheat continues to come in very sparingly but there is not much inquiry for it in consequence of it being much higher relatively than flour; we continue to quote at $1.75@1.80 for fair to prime red, and $1.85@1.90 for white. Shelled Corn continues dull, but not quotably lower, 48 on track and 50 free in elevator. Ear Corn is scarce and held higher but buyers for car load lots are scarce at above 50 in bulk; equal to about 52 sacked. There is a fair demand for Oats and the market is reported steady at 43@45 for good mixed to prime white. Rye is nominal at 85@90. Barley, 85@90 for spring and 95@1 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—As a rule there is but little effort being made just now to push trade, in consequence of the difficulty in making collections; the feeling prevails that it is better to keep the goods than to have them scattered all over the country, and be obliged to wait from 30 days to 4 months before collections can be made, especially as the margins are very small. There is no doubt but what the country, we refer to that portion of it that draws on this market for supplies, is bare of goods, and it is very evident that if money would only ease up, there would be a largely increased demand; but as it is, as long as the country merchant is unable to pay for what he has bought, he does not feel like ordering more goods, and our wholesale men, as already intimated, are more interested just now in settling old accounts than in making new ones, especially if time is asked, and the ability of the buyer to meet his engagements is open to suspicion.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13½; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12¾; Standard A, 11¾; B, 11¼; Ex. C, 11¼; C, Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10¾; Lower grades, 9¼@10¼.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 24; Good to Prime, 22½@23¼c; fair 21@22c. Old Government Java, [illegible]; other Javas, 26@28c; Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 27c; loose, 26½c. Roasted Java, 32.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 74@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8½; Patna, 8@; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

HAY—Loose hay sold from country wagons in Allegheny at $35@45 per ton, as to quality and condition. Baled remains unchanged at $25@30.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is selling all the way from $1.25@1.35 for gallon jugs. Maple sugar 15@16c in the rough, and 17@18 in cakes.

ONIONS—Prime to choice silver skins, $6.50@7 per barrel. Yellow, $5.50@6; red, $4.50@5. Onion Setts, $4@5 per bushel, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 14½c, canvassed do., 16c¼; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 9c, canvassed, 9½c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12c, canvassed, 12½c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 18½c, canvassed, 19c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen. Plain Shoulders, 8c; Rib Sides, 9c; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c; Clear Sides, 10c; Mess Pork, $17.50; Leaf Lard: in tres, 9½c; half bbls, 10¼c; pails, 11¼.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely, but with a steady demand prices are still maintained 80@85 for fair to good mixed, and 90@95 for prime peach blows.

POULTRY—Live chickens, by the coop, 80@90c per pair, according to size.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quotable at $5.25@5.50 per bushel. Timothy, $3.50@3.75. Flax Seed, $2.

SHAKER CORN—13@14c per lb.

TALLOW—8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts per gallon.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 11, 1873.

The pig iron market continues moderately active, and notwithstanding the demand is still confined wholly to supplying immediate wants, there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate, nevertheless; and furthermore, while there is no change in prices, as compared with last week, the feeling is weaker. We continue former quotations, No. 1 Foundry, $45@48; No. 2, $42@44; Grey Forge Neutral, $40@41; do, Cold Short, $38@39; do. Red Short, $43@45; Warm Blast Charcoal, $55@58; Cold Blast do, $60@65; Car Wheel, $70. There have been no sales of grey forge red short irons for some weeks above $43@43.50, and even at these figures it does not seem to be in very urgent request, hence, $45 may be regarded as an outside price. We understand that the demand is being supplied by new furnaces, that are willing to sell a little under the market in order to introduce their product.

The market for finished irons continues to improve, although it is still considerably behind what it was at this time last year; the card price for bar iron has been reduced from four and six tenths to four and two tenths; however, this is only a nominal reduction as four cents has been and is still the actual selling price. The Nail trade continues quite active and prices are well sustained, $5¼, 60 days, or $5 nett cash.

Following sales of metal were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons Close Gray Forge	41 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Extra	42 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 50	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	44 00	cash
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	42 50	cash
10 tons White Neutral	35 50	4 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	43 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Chickies Forge	40 00	cash
200 tons Chickies Foundry	47 00	4 mos

EASTERN CHARCOAL.

10 tons Cold Blast	$60 00	4 mos
10 tons Cold Blast	62 00	4 mos

PITTSBURGH COKE.

150 tons Gray Forge	42 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 50	4 mos

COKE.

100 tons Neutral	$40 00	4 mos
100 tons Foundry	p t	
200 tons Neutral	39 00	4 mos

CHARCOAL.

416 tons Foundry	p t	
90 tons Cold Blast	60 00	4 mos
80 tons No. 2 Hot Blast	p t	
30 tons Cold Blast	68 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

200 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	5 mos
70 tons Gray Forge Red Short	43 00	4 mos
250 tons at Forge	43 50	4 mos
100 tons Mottled and W Red Short	40 00	4 mos
300 tons Mottled Red Short	41 00	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge Red Short	42 00	4 mos
25 tons Close Silvery	38 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 50	4 mos

BLOOMS.

30 tons Charcoal Blooms	$118 25	4 mos
30 tons Juniata	115 00	cash

Breadstuffs.

The Liverpool Courier says: To all present appearances we are now worse off with reference to our probable supplies than we were six months ago by over two million quarters. The estimate then formed was carefully formed on what appeared to be reliable data. It was smaller than some of the estimates put forth at the same time; unfortunately it threatens to be in itself too large. But that our wants will be met there is no doubt. They may be of necessity somewhat curtailed by higher prices; but higher prices will bring what is needed.

The New York Daily Bulletin says: Respecting our capacity to supply the wants of the English market, it is to be observed, in the first place, that rates in England are likely to remain at least firm for the remainder of the year, so that the prospects of good prices will bring forward every available bushel of grain from all parts of the world, American farmers, of course, will not be slow to compete, and when navigation opens, a very active movement of grain may be expected to set in from all parts of the west towards the Atlantic seaboard. While the total visible supply of Wheat in the United States on the 13d of March, 1873, amounted to 7,413,587 bushels, about 2,000,000 bushels, less than at the same date last year, yet it is a noticeable fact that the deficiency is limited to the seaport towns, while the stocks in nearly all the interior ports are much larger. At Chicago and Milwaukee the warehouses are overflowing with grain awaiting transportation.

The decreased stocks at the seaboard and the accumulations in the interior ports are to be attributed to the difficulties of transportation during the protracted winter, and cannot be relied upon to indicate the quantity yet held in reserve in the west, although the same causes that prevented the transportation of grain to the seaboard probably operated to check movements from the hands of farmers. But, however this may be, a visible supply of 7,600,000 bu. even after making deductions for home consumption, must be regarded as affording a hopeful indication of our ability to meet our expected quota to Great Britain. The prospects now are that the movements of breadstuffs on the opening of inland navigation will be on a most extensive scale. The only difficulty anticipated is a scarcity of lake and canal tonnage. But freight detentions are not likely to occur this year. The high lake freights will bring every vessel into requisition while the export demand may be relied on to bring forward every available bushel of grain. The indications are favorable for our being able to supply not only our own quota, but also to make good the deficiencies of other countries.

The Iron Market.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The *Shipping List* says: The market for Scotch Pig is dull, and prices in some cases have been shaded. The business from importers' hands is confined to parcels to supply the immediate wants of buyers at about our quotations. We note sales of a few hundred tons Glengarnock, part at $54, and 100 do May delivery, $53. American Pig is steady and firm at $50 for No. 1 Lehigh brands; the furnaces are offering sparingly and no large quantities can be had for prompt delivery; No. 2 X is plenty, and may be quoted $46@48, the sales are 800 tons No 1 Allentown at $50 cash. New English Rails are quiet and nominal at $75 gold. New American are in fair inquiry—2,000 tons, prompt delivery, sold at $85 currency at the works in Pennsylvania. Old English Rails continue in demand at about $57.50 for D. H., and $55 for T.; both current. 250 tons D. H. sold at $5, and 600 tons in Philadelphia, on private terms. Scrap is dull and easier—300 tons is reported from yard at $52.50 per ton, delivered at Hoboken. Manufactured from store is moderately steady at old figures, though large buyers could obtain some concession. Galvanized Sheet 1 now quoted at 10 per cent. discount, which is an advance.

The Wool Trade.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The market still continues dull, and prices have again declined. Holders show a disposition to push sales, but buyers are scarce. There are a few manufacturers in the city at present, but they appear to be merely looking around. Money continues tight, and, as in other trades, this has a very depressing influence, and no activity need be looked for until there is some relief from the present pressure. The following comprise the sales of the past two or three days, but as will be noticed, they are chiefly of a minor character: 100 bales Cape at 36½c; 10,000 lbs. Pulled 42@45; 22 bags X 60 45; 20 do Black do 32; 5,000 lbs. Spring California, 25; 5,000 lbs Fall do 22½; 5,000 lbs. Colorado 35; 1,700 lbs low Fleece 48; 1,200 X and No 1 do 52@55; 20,000 lbs X and XX Ohio do 52 and 55; 4,000 lbs Western do 50; 5,000 lbs scoured Domestic do 80; 5,000 lbs tub-washed do 56; 2,100 lbs medium unwashed do, 4,000 lbs unmerchantable do, 20,000 lbs Fall California, and 100 bales Montevideo, on private terms. By auction, 73 bales damaged Cape sold at [illegible] cash.—*N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List.*

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 11, 1873.

Trade was very quiet to-day, and there were no telegrams from the east in consequence of it being a legal holiday; however, the general tone of the market seems to indicate increased strength, and the outlook is regarded as being favorable for a heavy volume of business during the next four, perhaps six months. Crude quotable all the way from $2.17½@2.25 per barrel, equal to about 6@6¼ cents per gallon, delivered here. Refined, Philadelphia delivery, 19¾ for April, and 19¾ for May. Pittsburgh delivery, 15¾@16 cents.

Oil barrels firmer with sales of countries at $1.90. City make, 10 lb. hoops, now hold at $2.05, and there are none offering under quotations.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref Co. 528 bbls to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.
Standard Ref Co. 470 brls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
P. Weisenberger 100 bbls to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co. 52 brls to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.
Vesta O W, 199 brls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Braun & W., 350 brls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner 150 brls to Atlantic Storing Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 520 bbls to Atlantic Storing Co., Philadelphia.
Total ... 2,369

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Standard O W, acct. Bushnell	385
Lilly O W, acct.	926
Nonpareil O W, acct. Bushnell	236
Vesta O W, acct.	154
Keystone O W acct. J. Bushnell	228
Model O W, acct. Bushnell	541
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart F & Co	134
Citizens O W, acct. Grier	80
Liberty O W, acct. O. J. Greer	162
Dodson and B O W, acct. O J Grier	390
Hutchinson O W, acct.	771
Nonpareil O W acct. M No. 3	227
Eagle O W, acct. Stevenson	457
Petrolite O W, acct.	153
Peerless O W, acct. Hutchinson and B.	810
Vesta O W, acct. Duncan	469
Cosmos O W, acct. Stewart	477
Sunbeam O W, acct.	313
Total	8,545

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Lewis O & P.m	5	Spang C & Co.m	1
Lindsay & McC.m	3	Graff. D & Co.m	5
J. W. Porter.m	6	Nimick & Co.m	16
W. Smith Sons.m	3	Byers & McCo.m	2
Wharton & Co.m	1		
Total			42

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pgh. F.Iron o.m	4	Graff B & Co.m	7

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Reamer.m	3	J Moorhead.m	9
J W Porter.m	4	R Wister.m	1
Total			17

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co.m	21	W Smith.m	1
McKnight & Co.	6	McKnight & Co.o	4
Total			32

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Flour dull and prices are nominal. Wheat: demand fair and prices are advanced; No 2 spring Chicago $1.18½@1.18¾; regular $1.18¾, fresh; No. 2 do strictly fresh $1.20; rejected $1.06; No. 3 do seller May closed at $1.20½; seller June $1.23¾. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed 31¼c cash; an apparent advance of ½c on yesterday's prices, but generally an offset to the increased rate of storage; seller May 31¾@36¼c; seller June 36¾@36¾c; rejected 29½c. Oats easy, with a moderate demand; No. 2 24½c, regular cash; 28¼c seller May. Rye dull, but unchanged; No 2 regular 60c; fresh 68c. Barley dull No 2 71½c; regular No 3 nominal at 60@65c. Seeds steady, moderate demand, but unchanged. Mess pork dull and market firm at $15.75 cash; $15.65 seller May; $16.00 seller June. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; sales of shoulders at 6¾c packed; [illegible]. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 86c.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull, and the market unsettled. Business small. Wheat dull and prices drooping and lower; only sample lots sold. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 34¼c on track; 35½c, sacked. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2 27@28c, east track; [illegible]. Barley lower to sell; only sample lots sold. Rye dull and prices have declined; No 2 65c. Whisky dull; round lots obtainable over 85@86c. Pork quiet; prime mess $16.50. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders, clear rib sides and clear sides on country orders for future; shoulders 5¾c seller May; do June 10c. Sugar cured hams 15c seller June. Lard firm; [illegible] spot.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Cotton quiet at 18¾c. Flour dull at $7.25@7.75. Wheat quiet at $1.60@1.65. Corn steady at 40. Rye quiet at 80c. Oats steady at 35@38. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Oils unchanged. Eggs quiet at 14@15c. Butter steady, with a moderate demand. Cheese; demand fair and market firm. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork nominally unchanged. Lard firm; steam [illegible]; kettle 9¼@9½c. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand for forward shoulders 6¼@6½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c; packed [illegible]; clear; generally held at 9½c. Whisky steady at 85c.

NASHVILLE, April 11.—Cotton dull but unchanged; nominal; low middling 16¾c; receipts for past season 56,200 bales; shipments this season 14,540; stock in port 11,824. Flour steady with a good demand; choice family $8.75@9. Wheat dull at $1.40. Corn; demand fair and market firm; 65c on cars in depot. Oats 45@50c on orders in depot. Provisions firm. Bulk meats; shoulders 6¼c; clear sides 8¾c; clear do 9c. Bacon; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9½c. Hams; plain 13@14c; sugar cured 14c, all packed. Lard; prime kettle 9¾@10c; kettle dried 9¾c.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—Tobacco very active and strong, particularly for medium and good grades. Bagging quiet, but 14 firmly at 12½@14c. Cotton steady; low middling 17½c. Flour; demand moderate; extra family $6.75; A No 1 $8; fancy $9. Grain; transactions limited and market unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork $17 in round lots. Bacon; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 9¾c, all packed. Bulk meats; shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c; loose. Hams; sugar cured 13½c; fancy 14c. Lard; choice leaf in tierces 9½@9¾c. Whisky steady at 85c.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; low middling 16½c; receipts for past day 925 bales; shipments last twenty-four hours 925 bales; stock 48,000. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn meal dull and prices have declined to $2.45. Corn dull and prices have declined to 68@70c. Oats scarce and firm; 48c in store. Hay dull at $26@28. Bran $18.50. Bacon dull and prices have declined to 7¾, 9¾, 9¾@10c. Lard steady with a moderate demand; refined at 9¾@10c. Mess pork scarce and firm at $17.50.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Sugar firm; common 7@8c; prime 9@9½c. Molasses; fair; receipts 30c; ordinary 18@[illegible]; low middlings 17¾c; middlings 18½c; receipts 5,240 bales; exports to [illegible]; to Antwerp 1,[illegible]; coastwise [illegible]; stock [illegible]; sales 3,900; receipts for week 23,350; gross receipts 28,077; exports to continent 6,092; Great Britain 21,[illegible]; coastwise 2,[illegible].

CLEVELAND, April 11.—Flour; demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 red winter $1.72; No. 2 do $1.63. Corn quiet and unchanged; held at 45@50 for mixed; 42c for ears on track. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 State held at 39c. Refined petroleum firm and unchanged at [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 red $1.29; No 2 do $1.19. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 27c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 34c. Rye dull and prices are nominal; No 1 65c. Barley; steady with a moderate demand; 75c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Cattle market—Beeves; receipts 44 cars, making 3,170 head for the four days, against 5,440 same time last week; market steady and all sold before noon at firmly sustained prices; the native steers at 11¾@13c per lb., and 3 cars Texas and Cherokee cattle at 11@11½c. The transactions include 24 cars Illinois steers, 7 to 7¼ cwt, 12@12¾c per lb., to dress 56 lbs; 3 cars do do 7¾ cwt., 12¾@13½c, 58 lbs; 8 cars do do 7 cwt, 12@12¾c, 57 lbs; 3 cars do 7½ cwt, 11¾c; 4 cars Ohio steers strictly 7 cwt, 12¾@13c; 2 cars of Cherokee cattle 6 cwt, 11¾c per lb., to dress 56 lbs; and 1 car Texans 6¾ cwt, 11@11¾c per lb., to dress 56 lbs. Sheep; receipts 15 cars, or 1,870 head, making 7,500 since Monday, against 7,760 for the same time last week; market dull and sales limited, but prices not quotably lower; sales of unshorn at 7¼@8½c; clipped sold at 5¾@6¾c, and 3 cars good to prime unshorn do. Hogs; 50 cars, or 6,590 head received to-day, making 17,300 since Monday, against 2,550 for the same time last week; none offered alive, and no trade in live hogs, but few car loads sold at 7¾@7¾c per lb.

BUFFALO, April 11.—Cattle; receipts to-day 716 head; total for the week 7,616 head or 448 cars, against 479 last week; market slow and dull at about yesterday's prices; fair offering and all sold; sales to-day, 118 Illinois steers, of from 1,084 to 1,266 lbs, at $5.75@6.00; 17 Canada steers, 1,232 lbs, $5.50; 50 Missouri steers, 1,256 lbs, $6.12½; 120 Iowa steers, 1 316 to 1,400 lbs, $6.00@6.12½; 17 Ohio steers, 923 lbs, $4.50. Sheep and lambs; receipts to-day 300, making total for the week 4,400 head against 8,600 last week; pens clear; no sales; prices ruling at 6@7c for western wooled sheep; $5.50@6.50 for western clipped. Hogs; receipts to-day 5,700, making total for week 24,200 against 27,800 last week; market slow at 15c per cwt advance on good hogs on yesterday's prices; light hogs are a drug on the market; price range at $5.30@5.60; sales of 345 Illinois ranging 180 to 182 lbs at $5.50@5.60; 425 Ohio ranging 160 to 184 lbs at $5.40@5.50.

ALBANY, April 11.—Cattle; market opened with a good supply, but dull and dragging; average quality of offerings good, much better than last week; highest price 7¾c for heavy Illinois; range 5@6¾c. Sheep and lambs scarce and ¼@¾c higher; fine wool sheep 6½@8c; lamb 7@8c.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat firm. Corn; good demand; stock scarce; western mixed 61c. Oats active; western mixed 47@48c. Provisions heavy. Lard dull at 8¾c. Western other firmer, stock scarce; choice roll 35@38c; new tub 38@42c. Whisky firm; 90½@91c.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Hogs lower at $4.70@5.00. Cattle dull; Texans $3@5; native cows and heifers $2.25@4.00; stockers $2.00@4.75; fat steers $4.25@5.87½.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—2 cars lumber, Union P M; 1 do do, J A Hays, 1 do do, Dunbar Co: 1 do do, G A Mundorff; 1 do s iron, Mullin & M; 1 do o bris, Lockhart F &Co; 14 bris onions, Aiken & W; 12 pails tobacco, E Porzell; 6 do do, Pretzfield Bros; 6 do do, S G McClurg; 6 do do, J G Hack; 13 bxs g ware, Wm McCully; 20 do s machines, L S Smith; 2 bris flour, J J Lawrence; 100 do, Schnelbach & H; 4 pkgs old zinc, McQuisten & K; 10 casks p ash, Excelsior G Co; 36 pkgs s peitre, G W Kilinger; 36 do do, C D Kettenberger; 1 car f clay, Carnegie K & Co; 10 brls apples, Bricker & Co; 9 do do, 1 do eggs, Geo Heape; 14 bdls paper, Pgh P M; 147 jugs m molasses, 17 brls apples, 20 eggs, Voigt M & Co; 5 rolls scap, 22 sks do, B Pflaum; 76 bxs pipe, Jenkins; 8 cases cigars, A S Gilmore; 3 do do, Kramer & V; 2 do do, J M Sichel; 29 brls flour, 3 do eggs, P Duff; 7 sks rags, W Welsh; 7 brls eggs, 9 do do, Lon & C; 12 do do, J A Graff; 10 do do, 5 do eggs, A T Canfield; 2 do do, S O'Brien; 182 o bris, B D Moore; 100 do do, C A Wormcastle; 27 sks potatoes, 52 brls do, W J Steel; 65 do do, Holdins; 2 Jo eggs, W Means; 4 do do, O H Woodworth; 9 do do, J J Pettitt; 1 car furniture, H Berger.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lumber, Hamilton L & Co; 1 do t cotta, Hazlett & Co; 15 pails tobacco, H Landis; 1 case do, A Wilson; 22 do do, R & W Jenkinson; 12 pails do, C H Renter; 33 brls apples, J Herbert; 10 do do, J Dempsey; 9 do do, 2 do eggs, F P Kohen; 100 do cement, W T Dunn; 3 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill; 20 brls sizing, F W Gerdis; 8 bdls leather, L Reed; 27 s ladders, W H P Price; 10 dz brooms, S Dyer; 5 pkgs butter, 26 do eggs, H Lenz; 2 brls do, 38 do cider, F Snouffer; 8 pkgs eggs, 9 do butter, R Carson; 2 brls eggs, 9 sks potatoes, Hall & S; 5 pkgs butter, F Gilbert; 3 do eggs, Guyer & F; 3 do do, W & J Carson; 26 brls apples, 1 do eggs, F Owens; 2 do do, 3 do butter, C Reis; 4 do do, Kappahan & Gibbon; 4 do eggs, Beckfield & N; 2 cars lime, J K Shinn; 10 do shingles, J C Boyle; 1 do oats, I Hippley; 100 brls flour, G Stewart; 100 do do, R Knox & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R R.—9 kegs a butter, 2 bls apples, Vangorder & S; 13 do, D McMillan; 17 do, W H Graff; 6 do eggs, Carter Bro; 4 do o setts, H Rea; 64 do apples, J C arnack; 400 do flour, Schomaker & Co; 100 do, H F Ludwick; 100 do, W G Fitch; 503 do, owner; ½ do butter, D McMillan; 2½ do, 7 do eggs, 1 do beans, 2 kegs a butter, Lon & Co; 1 car hay, A Moore; 1 do, H Conrad; 1 do, O H Allerton; 1 do pig lead, Beymer B & Co; 1 do lumber, S & W H Martin; 120 o brls, W Mullins; 70 brls stucco, W Wallace; 1 car oats, J O'Brien; 6 doz brooms, J Patterson; 61 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 11 pkgs m sugar, G W Woodworth; 10 bxs lead, Bailey F & Co; 1 car middlings, Schnelbach & H; 1 do barley, Spencer & McK; 58 bales hops, J Rhodes; 1 car speltre, McQuiston & S.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—25 cars coal, N Y & G C Co, 8 do limestone Carnegie and Co, 6 do do, Isabella Co, 1 do turnings Mullins, 1 do clay Star G B Co, 1 do lime Henderson, 3 do lumber G Bale, 1 do eggs J R Weldin, 3 do s rods H Brown, 4 do sugars W McCullough, 5 do cider J Stewart, lot poultry eggs etc Seibert, McIntyre, Wright, Dougherty, Hull, & Reicke, 33 bgs potatoes Chas Wiegand, 3 calves J Kurty, 4 do, W Hoffman, 32 do, G Dunberger, 3 calves J Armstrong, 8 do, H F Cochran, 6 do P McGinley, 3 kegs rivets, M Garvin, 14 bxs mdse Young and B, 1 car h h goods, E H Berid, 20 bgs potatoes H Sarrick, 2 hides, Geo Kaun.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 car hay, T McMichael; 1 do do, H J McCracken; 1 do, N Smith; 1 do oats, Beckert & G; 177 sks do, 1 do t seed, 1 keg lard, P Duff & Son; 42 bales hay, O H Allerton; 7 bxs h ware, Fahnestock & M; 6 rolls leather, J Callery; 30 sks potatoes, 2 do bacon, Morrison & C; 4 bxs drugs, B L Fahnestock; 100 brls flour, Spear & G; 100 do, T C Jenkins; 5 do eggs, Voigt M & Co; 50 do whisky, Schmidt & F; 2 do spirits, W H McFadden; 7 do g apples, 1 tre bacon, Lon & C; 100 bgs corn, J & W Fairley; 1 car bran, W H Nantker; 1 box tobacco, T J Wallace; 5 i safes, Hall's S & L Co.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car barley, Voigt M &o; 1 do, Keil & R.

ISIDORE COBLENS,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.
OFFICE—No. 59½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather has again turned wet and it seems that there is to be no end to freshets, particularly in the Allegheny River, which has been on a regular rampage for about a couple of weeks; however, telegrams from Oil City and Parker reported that it was falling rapidly, and it is fair to infer that the snows at its headwaters have entirely disappeared by this time.

The Juniata did not get off yesterday as announced for Cincinnati, but she will positively take her departure to-day.

The Messenger is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will soon be ready to take her departure.

The Iron Mountain is loading her barges for New Orleans, and she will be the first through boat out for that point.

The Fearless barges are announced for St. Louis, and she will get away some time next week.

The Exchange was putting off ore at Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' rolling mill last evening and would probably come up to the wharf sometime during the night.

The stage of water by the Monongahela marks last evening was 17 feet.

—The St. Louis Democrat says: The explosion and burning of the steamer Oceanus, on April 11, 1872, by which a number of lives were lost, has given rise to much litigation. Damages amounting to about $300,000 have already been claimed of the owners, and within a day or two the following additional suits were filed, claiming $5,000 in each case for loss of life. The owners sued are W. R. Carter, J. H. Conn, and Thomas W. Rea.

—The City of Alton made her last trip from St. Louis to New Orleans and back in 12 days and 16 hours.

—Since April 12, 1871, Gallipolis has collected $4,994.17 for wharfage.

—Levee laborers got $1.50 per hour at St. Louis Tuesday, for removing freight from the water.

—All, or nearly all, Upper Mississippi lumber rafts are now taken to market by small steamers, while only a few years ago man power was used exclusively. Several boats are building on the Upper Mississippi for that purpose, and several of them will be propelled by the new Dowler wheel.

—The upper works of the wreck of the Brill have been removed and the engines are now being taken out. The stage of water is that high that steamboats can pass over the hull.

—The Arlington and E H. Burfee arrived at Cincinnati on Thursday, and the Rover arrived at St. Louis the same day.

—The Vicksburg Herald, of last Friday, says: The Marble City was attached here yesterday by the Sheriff at the instance of the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, but was released upon the necessary bond being given. The causes of the attachment may be given as follows: About two years ago the Merchants' wharfboat sunk here with a quantity of through freight off the Julia for the Vicksburg & Meridian railroad. The suit against the boat is brought now to decide which shall pay for the freight then lost, the railroad or the boat.

—At Havanna, Ills, there is a large quantity of corn awaiting transportation at prices that will not require the balance of the shipper's property to transport it.

—A lady passenger of the John Kilgour last trip presented the steward of that steamer with an elegant gold chased collar button.

—A Memphis special to the Cincinnati Commercial says: The Shamrock, which passed here last Thursday with 5,000 sacks of corn, 500 bales of hay, destined for Red River, ran into the bank near Buckridge, 30 miles below Vicksburg, last Sunday morning, and narrowly escaped a total loss. Her butts were sprung and the hull filled, but 2,500 sacks of corn and the 500 bales of hay were cast overboard, and this alone saved the boat. The John R. Maude took off 1,300 sacks of corn, and put it ashore at Vicksburg. The cargo is reported insured but the boat is not.

—Captain W. Killen has sold to James Crangle Jr. of Shreveport, La. the steamer Shamrock for $8,000. The Shamrock is now en route from Cairo to Shreveport with a cargo of produce for her purchaser, who is a commission merchant of that city.

[*For Latest River News see First Page.*]

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK, DAVENPORT, DUBUQUE, and ST. PAUL, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. at 4 P. M., the Powerful Towboat
FEARLESS AND BARGES.
J. M. BRICKERSTAFF ... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT ... Clerk.
Will leave as announced.
Will give through receipts to all points South. Also to Missouri River and interior points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Salt Lake and California. Having considerable freights now engaged, we are in a position to leave without delay. Shippers will find it to their interest to see us before contracting elsewhere.
For Freight apply on Board, or to
GEO. H. GRIEST & CO., Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO and ST. LOUIS.
SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 4 P. M., the Steamer MESSENGER.
T. F. COOK ... Commander.
J. F. FISHER ... Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.—Steamer
IRON MOUNTAIN AND BARGES.
WM. C. GRAY, Master, for New Orleans (direct), leaves on THIS DAY, April 11th.
For Through Freight only apply to
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water Street.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
Dealer in all kinds of
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER for FAGGOTING and have constantly a Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 175 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in mature years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in a sealed envelope for two stamps. All correspondence confidential.
This Institute was established for the express purpose of treating the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors in the medical profession. The proprietors have made the study of their special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. Make no further delay in sending your case for they can be cured; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.
Persons afflicted by mail; express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation or advice.
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 175 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of private practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the New Gallery of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This important work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and in the pre vention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. His Diploma is in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 20,000 cases.
For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 P.M., Sundays excepted.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! Who may marry who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cure. "Books for the Million!" Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address
DR. WHITTIER,
306 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHeon, Dinner and Supper Table,
Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce
Is Indispensable.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

BRIDGE WORK.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolls, Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles.
Post Iron, Splice Bars, Merchant Bar, Forging, &c.
General Office and Works, 29th Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—37 Broadway, New York.
Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh.
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard, Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
36 Wood street.

$1,000 REWARD,
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. R. E. SELLERS & CO. Agents, No. 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.
Capital, ... $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
Joseph Hastings, James McLain,
John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil, Mathew Mawhinney,
George Wilson, John Kaiser.
JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.
NO. 423 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital, ... $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.
DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. B. Brickell, Charles H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, A. Garver, P. Kane, C. Van Buren, H. Gerwig. President—ROBERT DICKSON; Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR; Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

City Deposit Bank
AND TRUST CO.,
Corner Penn and Collins avenues, East End.
Capital, - - $100,000.
Interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily.
J. L. MARCHAND, President.
B. M. EVERSON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. Brown, W. H. Denniston,
Alex. Bates, J. C. Beecher,
Jas. Connor, A. H. Gross,
Wm. Dick, G. G. Negley.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,
64 Fourth Avenue.
Incorporated by Act of 1870.
PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK ... $100,000
ASSETS JULY 1, 1872 ... $401,000
Receives Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.
Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum.
Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc.
JAMES T. BRADY, President.
JACKSON DUNCAN, Vice President.
D. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
R. BEADY WILKINS, Solicitor.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
No 42 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY
CAPITAL, ... $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
DIRECTORS.
George R. Riddle, D. Macferron,
J. W. Hall, R. H. Knox,
Wm. Burgoyne, Wm. Park, James Graham.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH Savings Bank,
No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.
CAPITAL, ... $300,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection Remittances.
DIRECTORS:
J. T. Stockdale, Owen Morgan,
B. L. Wood, Jr., Andrew Ackley,
Jesse H. Lippencott, J. Ascheim,
W. W. Ackley, Jake Hill.
E. Magnin,
J. T. STOCKDALE, President.
THOMAS ROGERS, Jr., Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
No. 224 BEAVER AVENUE,
ALLEGHENY.
Capital, ... $200,000.
Stockholders individually liable.
Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
J. D. Strous, D. W. Riggs, M. D.,
David Matthias, Thomas Jones, Jr.,
J. M. Nogeson, W. W. Scott,
Wm. Rowbottom, Gus. Langenheim,
Isaac Stewart, Esq.

Park Savings Bank,
No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CAPITAL, ... $100,000,
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS:
James Rafferty, George Stewart,
Wm. Anderson, W. J. Glenn,
E. M. Gray, Thompson Gilleland,
Isaac Rigby, Hugh Richardson,
H. Hunneshagen,
JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, ... $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1863.
Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
(In Safe Deposit Co.' Building.)
President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES:
Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
Henry Lloyd, Geo. W. Hailman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg,
Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M., to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from six to nine o'clock.

MAX SCHAMBERG,
No. 163 Smithfield Street,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE
AND
Railroad Tickets.
Collections Made
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

Security Trust Co.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
No. 64 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
President ... DAVID GREGG.
DIRECTORS.
James T. Brady, Hon. Robt. McKnight,
B. L. Fahnestock, Hartley Howard,
Daniel Euwer, L. J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Henry H. Collins, Benj. Singerly.
Philip Bantel.
Dealers in Government Bonds.
Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission.

Commercial Banking Company
No. 92 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL ... $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. K. EVERSON, President.
W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Alexander Bates, John Lindsay,
A. B. English, J. A. Blackmore,
W. H. Everson, John O. Phillips,
Wm. France, R. F. Wilson,
O. F. Wharton, W. W. O'Neil,
Jacob Klee.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.)
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Also, Sight Drafts on London.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

Allegheny National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

American Bank
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, ... $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

CITY BANK,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital, ... $100,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest paid on Deposits.
Foreign Exchange bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
D. Ihmsen, Charles Maginn,
Terrence Campbell, J. S. Adams,
Thomas Rourke, Theo. E. Tack,
Thomas Barnes, James Callery,
R. J. Grace, H. A. Freyvogle,
James Phelan, P. Kane, P. Le Coulton.
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Weekly Savings Bank,
NO. 181 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL, ... $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Six per cent interest allowed on time deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to collection and remittances.
DIRECTORS.
J. D. Carlisle, John H. Dittler,
Joseph H. Gray, S. A. Hill,
Henry Lloyd, Henry Langkamp,
W. H. Martin, H. J. Hachmaster,
George Wolf, J. Guy M. Candless.
J. H. WALTER, President.
WM. HOLMES, Vice President.
THOS. H. HUNTER, Cashier.

GERMANIA SAVING BANK,
NO. 65 FOURTH AVE.,
Bet. Wood & Market.
CAPITAL STOCK, ... $150,000
Stockholders individually liable to double the amount of their stock.
Assets on January 1st, 1873,
OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
6 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.
Interest counted from 1st and 15th of each month.
CHARLES MEYRAN, President.
C. M. SEIBERT, Secretary and Treasurer.
Directors.
C. Meyran, J. F. Havekotte,
A. Steinmeyer, Adam Reineman,
G. Schlitter, James K. Kerr,
J. Morganstern, Joseph Abel,
Chas. F. Schwarz.
Managers.
G. G. Backofen, Edw. S. Golden,
Jas. L. Graham, H. Dallmeyer,
Algernon S. Bell, J. L. Koethen,
Wm. Carr, John Jahn,
Wm Neer, Henry Kleber,
Alex. Holstein, C. F. Bauer,
Joseph Walton, F. J. Gross,
W. Gerber, D. H. Nieman,
A. Groetzinger, J. Daub,
A. Kloman, Wm. E. Schmertz,
R. Siedle, I. Cohen.
This Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all owners (whether resident or non resident) of the City of Pittsburgh, of DRAYS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., to pay their Licenses at this office forthwith, and all who fail to pay before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873, will be placed in the hands of a Police officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the 1st day of May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said City.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

One dollar extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.
C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, March 27, 1873.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF the EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH, TWENTIETH, TWENTY-FIRST, TWENTY-SECOND, and TWENTY-THIRD WARDS; also the delinquents of the FIRST to the SEVENTEENTH WARDS inclusive, you are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to this office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24, 1871; upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said act will be inflicted.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the Opening of GRANVILLE STREET, from Wylie to Webster avenue, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the Opening of CHARLOTTE STREET are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the Opening of FIFTH AVENUE, from Jumonville street to Penn avenue, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1873.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, April 2, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the viewers' report on the construction of SEVENTH (7) AVENUE SEWER, from P. C. & St. Louis Railroad Tunnel to connect with old Sewer near Smithfield street, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, April 2, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the viewers report on the construction of WILLOW STREET SEWER has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 31, 1873.

OWNERS OF DRAYS, WAGONS,
Carts, Hacks, Omnibusses, and
Every Description of Carriages
Are required to call at the office of the City Treasurer and take out their Licenses
On or Before the 1st Day of May Next.

For each and every Wagon, Cart, Car, Dray, Buggy or Carriage, drawn by one horse the sum of	$ 6 00
For each and every one of the above named Vehicles drawn by two horses, the sum of	10 00
For each and every one of the above named Vehicles, drawn by four horses, the sum of	12 00
For each and every Hack, drawn by two horses, the sum of	12 00
For each and every Omnibus and Timber Wheels, drawn by two horses, the sum of	15 00
For each additional horse attached to any of the above named Vehicles, the sum of	1 00

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of all Livery Stable Keepers in said city to make a return to the City Treasurer, within twenty days after the passage of this Ordinance, and annually thereafter on or before the 1st day of May, each and every year, of the number of Vehicles of every description, owned and used by them in their business and the kind thereof, and the same return shall be made under oath.

SEC. 4. All owners of Carts, Drays, Wagons, and other Vehicles, who shall neglect or refuse to procure a license as aforesaid, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten per cent. for every thirty days the same remains unpaid after the 1st day of May of each year. All Livery Stable Keepers failing to make the return required in the 3rd section of this Ordinance, shall in addition to the foregoing, be subject to a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars, and one of which penalty shall be recovered before the Mayor, or one of the Aldermen of said city, by summary conviction; and it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to seek out all persons who have failed to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance and report the same to the City Treasurer, for which service he shall receive the sum of fifty cents in each case, to be taxed and collected as a part of the costs, upon conviction as aforesaid. The penalties for non-compliance with the Ordinance will be strictly enforced after the above date.
D. MACFERRON, City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., April 10, 1873.

Notice to Parties Interested.
The Report of the Viewers on the opening of Taylor avenue, from Palo Alto street to Webster street, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given, that the assessments for benefits are now due, and payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
JAMES BROWN, Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M. MONDAY, April 14, 1873, for furnishing the City with Miscellaneous Castings (Inlets, Manholes, &c.) for sewer purposes for the current year.
Plans and Specifications of the same can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
JAMES BROWN, Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 5, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the Sewer on School and Rebecca streets, from Lacock street to Louden's east line, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 16th, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
BRASSCASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

National Foundry & Pipe Works.
Wm. Smith & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Iron Pipe
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS
Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward. Works on Smallman, Railroad, 23d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.
All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 8 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WILLIAM G. PRICE, SR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light Machinery Castings,
SUGAR KETTLES,
PLUMBERS' CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS,
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
29 WOOD STREET.

ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS
And Foundry.
LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Engines.
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES,
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and works: 33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)
Washington Works,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 13, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work. Steam Engines.
THOS. S. MILLER, President.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

C. H. Onions & Co.,
Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Hollowware and general Castings.
Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
Iron City Foundry,
Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
TOMLINSON & M'KEE,
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description.
Railroad street, between 29th and 30th streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want, the work to show for itself.
WILLIAM FISHER,
Pike, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

H. FARNAN,
Engine Builder and Machinist.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.
General Repairing promptly attended to.
96 LACOCK STREET,
Allegheny City.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

G. W. BOLLMAN, Prest. ... J. C. KILGORE, Supt.
ECLIPSE STEAM
MF'G. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of
Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam
BOILERS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

WEST POINT BOILER WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
W. Douglass & Son,
Manufacturers of all kinds
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
AND SHEET IRON WORK.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Streets,
(NEAR THE POINT,)
HUGH M. BOLE,
PROPRIETOR,
Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power. Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.
D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain and Galvanized Wrought
IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

IRON AND STEEL.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand
ROLLS
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse,
NO. 209 LIBERTY STREET.

ROOFS
W. B. Scaife & Sons,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Ave.,
79, 81, 83, 90 and 92 Sec. Ave., and 78 Third Ave
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in any part of the United States,
IRON ROOF FRAMES.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED IRON,
The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.
ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF
Scaife's Patent Wrought Iron Dome Head
Kitchen Range Boiler,
Every Boiler Tight and Tested at 130 lbs. Pressure.
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
AND COPPER PIPES.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM
Manufacturers of every description of
Sheet and Bar Iron,
Flat, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Tier Iron.
Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WAYNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Wayne and "U. S." Brands of
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Plates, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel suitable for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.
Near Union Depot.
Office and Works,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

PHOENIX ROLL WORKS.
BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.
PATENT SEMI-STEEL and CAST IRON
CHILL ROLLS,
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
Cast and Finished to Order at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Saws,
AND
SHOVELS.
EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.
Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant, Bar,
SHEET AND BOILER IRON,
Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom, Angle and T Iron,
T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard.
Flat Rail punched and counter-sunk.
Office and works: Greenough and Second avenue.

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.
Rogers & Burchfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—No. 108 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes.

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
FOUNDED A. D. 1833.
J. K. Moorhead & Co.,
Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter
SCALES.
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
Corner of First avenue and Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARDWARE.

HUBS, SPOKES.
OSCAR F. LAMM,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
HUBS.
Wholesale and retail dealer in
Carriage and General Hardware, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles,
NO. 155 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

C. WHITMORE, THOS. M. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, M. M. WOLFF, JNO. D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

PROFESSIONAL.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET.
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

W. C. FRIEND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE, 61 GRANT STREET.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story

ONION SETTS.
Seed Potatoes, Seed Sweet Potatoes, Fertilizers, Timothy and Clover, Lawn Grass, and a complete stock of Garden and Flower Seeds at lowest prices. Lawn Mowers, Garden and Greenhouse Tools, &c.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
SEEDSMEN,
187 LIBERTY STREET.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A FRESH INVOICE just received. "Flor del Fumar," "Villas de Villas," "Upmann," "Murillo" and "Golden Eagle," La Concha, Reina Victoria and Londresses. For sale at lowest prices by the box or at all by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. — ON and after December 22d, 1872, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:58am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:35am
Chicago Express	12:50pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	6:00am
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10pm	Cincinnati Ex.	6:40am
Phila. Ex.	5:20pm	Southern Ex.	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Pacific Express	1:10pm
		Way Passenger	9:50pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:40am	Wall's No. 1	6.30am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Brinton Accom.	7:30am
Wall's No. 2	10:20am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	8:20am
Wall's No. 3	11:45am	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Wilkinsb'g Ac No. 2	2:10pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10am
Wall's No. 4	3:10pm	Wall's No. 3	1:15pm
Johnstown Ac.	3:00pm	Wall's No. 4	3:30pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	4:45pm
Wall's No. 5	5:40pm	Wall's No. 5	5.55pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:15pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Wall's No. 6	9:35pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:25pm
	11:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:58 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:40 P. M.; New York 6:34 P. M.
CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 P. M., Philadelphia 3:30 A. M., New York 6:50 A. M.
CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 3:50 A. M.; Baltimore 2:45 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:50 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:55 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.
FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:50 A. M.; Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:30 A. M.; New York, 1:02 P. M.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M., and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:30 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:30 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:39 P. M.
CITY TICKET OFFICE.
For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.
For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From March 24, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:32am
Chicago Mail	6:13am	Wheeling Ex.	10:53am
C. & Wh'g M'l.	6:35am	Chicago Express	11:58am
Erie & Yo. Ex.	7:13am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	3:58pm
Chicago Express	9:33am	Chicago Mail	4 13pm
C. & Wh'g Ex.	1:25pm	Erie & Yo. Ex.	6 13pm
Pacific Express	1:15pm	Cl. & St. L. Ex.	[illegible]
Wheeling Ex.	4:38pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	5:45pm
Erie Express	4:38pm	Fast Line	11:10pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:58am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:20am	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:08am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:05pm	Enon Accom.	8:58am
New Castle Ac.	1:05pm	New Castle Ac.	10:23am
Enon Accom.	3:25pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:53pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:25pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:23pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:25pm	Enon Accom.	4:38pm
Leetsdale Accom	11:05pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:33pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:45pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.
After December 23, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex.	2:33am
Columbus Mail	7:18am	McDonald Ac.	6:38am
Wash. Accom.	8:58am	Wash. Accom.	8:28am
Pacific Express	9:23am	Steubenville Ac.	9:58am
McDonald Ac.	12:05pm	Cincinnati Ex.	12:58pm
Southern Ex.	2:13pm	McDonald Ac.	4:13pm
Steubenville Ac.	4:13pm	Columbus Mail	6:02pm
McDonald Ac.	5:13pm	Fast Line	6:28pm
Sunday Church train	1:12pm	Sunday Church train	10:03am

2:13 pm Southern Express will leave daily.
12:58 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:45 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:30 pm, returning will connect with Washington Accommodation, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 8:28 am, and Columbus Mail due in Pittsburgh at 6:02 pm.
Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, February 24, 1873, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:20am	8:35pm
Night Express	8:50pm	5:55am
Day Mail	11:50am	3:45pm
Brady's Bend Accom.	3:40pm	10:35am
Second Soda Works Accom.	10:40am	8:00am
Second Soda Works Accom.	5:55pm	2:15pm
First Hulton Accom.	6:50am	6:40am
Second Hulton Accom.	4:35pm	9:00am
Third Hulton Accom.	10:50pm	7:20pm

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Parkers at 11:42 A. M.; returning, leaves Parkers at 4:40 pm, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.
Church train to and from Soda Works, (Sunday), arrive at Pittsburgh at 9:30 A. M., and leave at 12:30 P. M.
Express trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express trains between Pittsburgh and Corry. Baggage checked through to destination.
Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City as follows (Allegheny time):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	6:50am	Springdale No. 1.	5:25am
Freeport No. 1.	9:25am	Freeport No. 1.	8:35am
Clarmont Ac.	11:15am	Express	10:35am
Express	3:10pm	Clarmont Ac.	1:25pm
Springdale No. 1	3:20pm	Freeport No. 2.	3:49pm
Freeport No. 2.	4:40pm	Mail	5:45pm
Springdale No. 2	6:20pm	Springdale No. 2.	6:25pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 7:30 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.
The 6:50 A. M. train and 2:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.
For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
Tickets sold to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Monday, March 3, 1873, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30am	McKeesport Accom'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:25am
Mixed Way	9:00am	Uniontown Ac.	10:45am
McKeesport Accom'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accom'n No. 2	12:10pm
Uniontown Ac.	3:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	2:05pm
West Newton Ac.	3:35pm	Through Mail	5:55pm
McKeesport Accom'n No. 3	5:25pm	McKeesport Accom'n No. 4	7:45pm
McKeesport Accom'n No. 4	6:15pm	Braddocks Ac.	12:20am
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am
*Church Train	1:00pm		

* Sunday only.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
Braddock accommodation trains leaving Pittsburgh at 11 p m and Braddocks 11:55 p m, will run on Wednesday and Saturdays only.
Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.
THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.
CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.
For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 43 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.
For further information apply to
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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

HARRISBURG.

Disgraceful Scene in the House.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN THE LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, PA., April 7, 1873.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

An act authorizing school directors of St. Clair borough to borrow money.

To authorize the paving and grading of Carnagie avenue, Pittsburgh.

Relief Voted Down.

Mr. MACLAY read an act for the relief of sufferers at Parker's Landing. Lost.

Repealing Certain Tax Laws.

An act to repeal all laws taxing bonds of cities, boroughs and other corporations.

Supplement to the Oil Bill.

Mr. RANDALL offered a supplement to the Oil bill passed last week. This bill repealed certain portions of the original bill which prevented the manufacture of dangerous fluids. The bill was lost by a large vote.

HOUSE.

The House met at three o'clock.

Bills Voted Down.

The general act relating to the licensing of druggists, an act facilitating the taking of judgments, an act for the further protection of cemeteries, an act curing the defective acknowledging of deeds, and a supplement relating to roads were all voted down.

Bills Passed.

The following general bills were passed:

An act to facilitate partition.

A supplement to the general manufacturing laws.

An act to authorize the directors of railroads to elect Vice Presidents.

An act granting an honorary annuity to certain Judges was voted down—36 to 53.

A Disgraceful Scene.

By far the most disgraceful scene which has occurred in the Legislature for many years took place this afternoon. Speaker Elliott had assigned the chair to Mr Newmyer, of Allegheny, and the public calendar was under consideration. A few bills had been passed, when Elliott made a motion to suspend the order and proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1,371 without giving the title of it. Calls were made for the title, but the Chairman decided that the motion was carried, and the clerk began the reading of the first section of the bill. Members on both sides of the House called to the chair, but he paid no attention to them. The members crowded around the desks with threatening menaces, and made a perfect confusion. Messrs. Hancock, Greenawalt, Houseman, Lawshe, Ramey of Indiana, and Mahon of Franklin, advanced with threats against this "gag law." Cries of "Shame, shame," "Put that Shaker out," then "Pull him out of the chair," were heard everywhere. Thus it went from bad to worse, angry threats and doleful howls, reminding one of the stormy scenes of some revolutionary assembly.

Mr. HANCOCK called on Mr. Newmyer to leave the chair. He had forfeited the respect of the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms was called, but to no avail. The members were not in a mood to be silenced by the ordinary calls. "Let us leave the halls and go out," said Hancock. "If such outrages are to be put upon us."

Mr. LAWSHE, the stalwart member from Clearfield, his face livid with anger, cried out "If you mean to fight you can have it right here. You have opened the ball and can have it right here."

Mr. RAMEY, of Indiana, made the hall ring with his fierce calls.

When Mr. NEWMEYER attempted to explain, it seemed as if the whole House would bawl out in one chorus. Quiet was at last restored, and Mr. Newmeyer said the House complained of "gag law" whilst it was practising mob law. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday by a vote of 70 to 21.

A Question of Privilege.

Mr. BALLANTINE—Mr. Speaker, I rise on a privileged question.

The Chairman—The gentleman will state his question of privilege.

Mr. BALLANTINE—On last Friday, I visited the Governor, in company with a number of gentlemen connected with the oil refining interests of Pittsburgh, to procure favorable action on a very important bill, which had passed both branches of the Legislature by an almost unanimous vote. On returning to this chamber I found the Clerk busy calling the yeas and nays, and I voted, as many gentlemen on this floor have often voted, "No," to be on the safe side of any hasty legislation. I was surprised to find it was the pet bill of my friend Brockway, of Columbia, the libel law, which I had intended to support. Having voted with the minority, it is my privilege now to move a reconsideration of the vote had on the final passage of that bill, which I now do, and I hope that every gentleman who then voted for the bill will do so again now, and that those who, like myself, voted under a misapprehension, will vote again and pass the bill.

Mr. MAHON, of Franklin—I second the motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage, because I think it was rather hastily disposed of. I am in favor of a wholesome law which will allow the press of the State to expose official villainy, whether in the State or smaller municipalities, and of all classes who make it a business to swindle the community. But this bill throws open the gates too wide. Whilst the better portion of the press might not abuse the large privileges given in it, yet it is well known that there are many men in that profession, as in all others, who would, under the cover of this bill, blacken the reputation of any man or woman in private life to gratify the malicious promptings of an evil heart, and then, under the provision of this bill, he can first set up the truth in evidence, and that failing, he can fall back on the false plea that he was conscious of the rectitude of his own intentions and no one suffered any harm. If a man's past life as a private citizen has not been what it should have been, what earthly good is to be accomplished by allowing the press to gibbet him before a quick deciding public, and place the old scandals of the past before every woman and child in the land? If this privilege is to be legalized, and practiced, the reformation of fallen men will be few and far between. If this bill is properly amended, as I suggested to the gentleman from Columbia, in the General Judiciary Committee, I will support it.

The Appropriation Bill.

On the motion to recommit the report of the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill, Mr. BROWN, of Erie, suggested the propriety of instructing them to strike out the University of Philadelphia, $100,000, the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, $100,000, and the appropriation for the Vienna Exposition, $6,000. By striking out these two then all charitable institutions will be on an equal footing. Either put these two out or put all the others in. I am opposed to allowing these two rich Philadelphia institutions to gobble up $200,000 at the expense of all the smaller charities of the State. If I mistake not, this Philadelphia University has lately sold their lot to the United States for half a million dollars for a new postoffice site. Why should we give them $100,000 more? No one in either branch of the Legislature has attempted to explain it, and I hope the western members will stay here till the "dog days" before they will yield one inch from the position we have taken.

The President in the Legislative Halls.

A resolution was offered appointing a committee to wait on President Grant and invite him to the House. Messrs. Mitchell, Lawshe and Smith of Philadelphia were appointed.

President Grant was escorted to the hall by Senator Wallace and White. On ascending the Speaker's stand, Speaker Elliott said:

"Mr. President—On behalf of the members of the House of Representatives, expressed in their resolution of this date, it gives me pleasure to welcome you to the halls of the House."

General Grant replied: "Gentlemen, members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania—I am very glad to meet you here in your representative capacity, and hope the legislation of this great State may be such as will assist to develop the immense wealth which lies buried within her border and which you have already done so much to develop."

The members were then introduced to him, and in a few moments, accompanied by Treasurer Mackey, Don Cameron and others, he left the House.

IOWA.

Destructive Hurricane in Burlington—Houses Unroofed—Seven Persons Killed and Many Injured.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, April 5.—The most terrible rain, hail and wind storm ever known here came without a minute's notice this afternoon, creating fearful havoc and loss of life. The storm struck the city on West Hill, tearing the roof from one of the school houses, and descending thence through the business part of the city. Buildings were unroofed and a great deal of damage done. The most horrible part of the catastrophe was the destruction of T. N. Bond's butter and egg depot, on Jefferson street, and the death of seven persons. The house was blown down and twenty-five persons were buried beneath the ruins. Mr. Pond and three others were taken out dead, and nineteen others were rescued more or less injured. Mr. Pond was a young man of great promise, who had built up a large trade and was well known throughout the State. The wife and two children of Mr. Steiger, a German school master, who lived in a house adjoining, were killed by the falling of the east wing of Pond's house. The persons killed were T. N. Pond and three of his employes, named Pendergrast, Traenor and Neff; Mrs. Steiger and her two children.

Supreme Court Decision Against Female Suffrage.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Miss Burnham, pleading for the right to vote on the ground that the word "freemen" in the constitution meant men and women, the Court decided against her.

Destructive Fire.

TITUSVILLE, April 4.—A fire broke out this morning at Oil City, Pa., destroying five buildings on Centre street, the most prominent of which were Beer's Block and Stillwell's variety store. Loss fifty thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 4, 1873.

Pensions for the War of 1812.

The Pension office during the month of March received 136 survivors' claims for the war of 1812, and 26 widows' claims. The office disposed of 311 claims of both of the above classes. The number of claims now pending and awaiting settlement is 3,918.

Business at the Patent Office.

The month of March, 1873, is the banner month of the Patent office, a greater number of applications for patents being received than in any other month since the creation of the office. During one month of the year 1869, 2,004 patents were applied for, but that falls short of the past month by twenty applications, 2,024 having been placed on the file from March 1st to April 1st, 1873.

Short Supply of Coal in England.

A distinguished American residing in London, writes to Leroy Tuttle, Esq., Assistant Treasurer of the United States, that the present winter has witnessed a perfect shaking among British Statesmen, brought on by the discussion of the question of the supply of coal, it being acknowledged by careful thinkers that cheap coal has departed in consequence of a short supply, and that henceforth cheap coal, and therefore manufacturing for the world, will be domiciled in the United States.

Indians Coming to Washington.

Application has been made to bring some of the chiefs of the Sioux Indians to Washington this summer, and the Secretary of the Interior will, it is stated, grant the request. The object of their visit is to remove them from a position where they would be likely to obstruct and embarrass the surveying parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who will be at work this summer preparing for an extension of the road.

Murders by Indians.

The Interior Department to-day was officially advised by telegraph of the murder of a surveyor by a party of forty or fifty Indians calling themselves Cheyennes, while in camp twenty miles east of Camp Supply. One man was wounded and the camp destroyed. On the 19th of March four surveyors of another party were murdered fifty miles further north, where the Cimmaron river crosses the Kansas boundary. Robe Martin, a messenger, has been missing since March 7th. Surveyor Barrett, who sends the telegram, asks, "Will the Government protect us?"

Mr. Risley, agent for the Indians at the Whetstone agency, reports, under date of the 3d instant, from Fort Laramie, that D. R. Rogers, United States mail carrier, was killed by Indians on the 31st ult., while carrying the mail from the said agency to Laramie postoffice.

Why Geo. W. Curtiss Resigned from the Civil Service Board.

Contradictory statements having been made concerning the continuance of the civil service regulations and the resignations of Geo. William Curtiss and Hon. Joseph Medill, the two leading members of the Civil Service Board, the following, obtained from high authority, is known to be a fact. It is the intention to continue the competitive examination department as fixed in the regulations, but appointments will not rigidly depend on these. It is known that Hon. Joseph Medill tendered his resignation as a member of the board last fall, on account of not having time to spare to go to Washington to sit with the board. The President declined to accept it, and Mr. Curtiss urged him to hold on a while. On the 17th of January the President issued a general order against the holding of federal offices or appointments by State or municipal officers, unless they resigned the latter, this to take effect March 4th, 1873. In March, Mr. Medill called the President's attention to this order, and notified him of his resignation of membership of the Civil Service Board. The letter of resignation of George W. Curtiss is as follows:

Westview, Brighton, N. Y., March 18.—MY DEAR SIR:—As the circumstances under which several important appointments have recently been made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of Civil Service regulations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your administration.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
[Signed] GEO. WM. CURTISS.
To His Excellency, the President.

The Franklin, Pa., National Bank.

The Committee of experts of the Treasury Department examining the mutilated notes of the Franklin, Pa., National bank are making out the exact value of all that which was badly burned. They will discover very nearly the total amount which was on hand at the time of the burning, and it is said the Government will loose nothing except the paper on which the notes are printed.

Teachers' Salaries.

At present there are no less than nine States in which the salaries of male and female teachers are equal. The following is the list, with the salaries paid: Washington, $30.00; Idaho, $162.50; South Carolina, $35.00; Rhode Island, $39.72; Missouri, $35.00; Mississippi, $38.90; Maryland, $45.83; Louisiana, $65.00; Florida, $30.00. Efforts are being made to equalize them everywhere, where the capacity of the teachers is the same. DIAMOND.

THE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 7—*Midnight*.—Seventy-five towns give Haven 18,616, Ingersoll 24,122, and Smith 683, against Jewell 23,370, and Hubbard 23,090 last year. Ingersoll's majority over all as far as heard from is 4,723. The towns yet to hear from gave Jewell 1,721 majority last year.

HARTFORD, April 7—*Midnight*.—Starkweather, Republican, for Congress in the Third district, is undoubtedly re-elected. General Hawley runs about 1,600 ahead of the Republican State ticket in his district, and is elected by about 1,300 majority. Last fall he had 633. Ingersoll, Democrat, is elected by 2,000 to 3,000 majority. The Legislature will be close.

HARTFORD, April 8—1:30 A. M.—Hartford county, wanting Hartland, gives Haven 9,007, Ingersoll 9,330 and Smith 286. New Haven county, wanting Woodbridge, gives Haven 7,992, Ingersoll 12,192, and Smith 448. New London county, wanting Franklin and Salem, gives Haven 4,645, Ingersoll 3,956, and Smith 515. Fairfield county complete gives Haven 6,792, Ingersoll 7,922, and Smith 205. Windham county, wanting Voluntown, gives Haven 2,864, Ingersoll 1,870, and Smith 168. Litchfield county, wanting Sharon, gives Haven 3,758, Ingersoll 1,534, and Smith 109. Middlesex county, wanting Killingworth, gives Haven 2,695, Ingersoll 2,529, and Smith 191. Tolland county, wanting Union and Willington, gives Haven 1,732, Ingersoll 1,768, and Smith 134. Total—Haven 38,585, Ingersoll 44,101, and Smith 2,056.

HARTFORD, April 8—2 A. M.—The Senate probably stands eleven Republicans to ten Democrats. Last year it was fourteen Republicans to seven Democrats. The House will be very close, the chances being that it is Democratic by a small majority.

Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio 7.—Chas. Otis, candidate for mayor on the citizens' ticket, was elected by about 800 majority over John Huntingdon, republican. The balance of the republican ticket and republican candidates to the Constitutional Convention are elected.

COLUMBUS, O., April 7.—The election passed off very quietly. The returns come in so slowly that anything more than crude guesses are useless. The indications are that Bull, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected, and Rickley and Baber, both Democratic candidates for the Constitutional Convention, are probably elected.

DAYTON, April 7.—The election passed off without excitement. The Democratic city ticket was mostly elected. The council and school board are Republican. For the Constitutional Convention Clay, Democrat, and Shultz, Republican, are probably elected in Montgomery county.

CINCINNATI, O., April 7.—Twelve wards and precincts show that Davis, Republican, gains 1,424 over the Presidential vote, but nothing to indicate a change on the previous estimates. There seems no doubt but that Bishop, Keck, Canbury, Wright, Hunt and Rand, Democratic and Liberal candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention are elected. King, Hoodley, Fretberg and Johnson were on both tickets, and of course are elected. The returns with reference to the four Police Commissioners elected under the new law are more meager. Gither, Republican candidate in the first district, is having large gains, but the Republicans are by no means sanguine of his election. There is now hardly a doubt that the whole general city Democratic ticket is elected, not excepting Warrington, of whose election there appeared some indications earlier in the evening.

Iowa.

DUBUQUE, April 7.—The election passed off quietly. The Democrats elected O. H. Peaslee as Mayor by about fifty-eight majority, and a majority in Council. But little interest was manifested.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, April 7.—The entire Republican ticket for Mayor, Recorder and four Aldermen was elected to-day by majorities ranging from 100 to 350.

Baton Rouge, La.

BATON ROUGE, LA., April 7.—The municipal election to-day was quiet. The McEnery ticket was elected without opposition.

THE OLD WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.

LONDON, April 5.—An explosion of fire damp in a coal mine near Abertillery, Monmouthshire, yesterday, caused the death of five miners, and wounding many others.

SPAIN.

A Battle in the Mountains.

A sharp fight took place on Thursday in the Archali Igni Mountains between a force of nine hundred and sixty Carlists under command of Dorregarray and Ollo, and five hundred Republicans. The result of the engagement is not known.

The Red Flag Raised in Barcelona.

PARIS, April 5.—At a recent federal Democratic demonstration in Barcelona, a red flag, surmounted by the Phrygian cap, and bearing a death's head, was raised.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 7.—The Republicans have carried the municipal elections in Nantes and Marseilles.

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Distressing Casualty—A Prominent Citizen Drowned in the River.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 7, 1873.

A most distressing affair happened here this morning which has occasioned considerable sorrow and excitement in the community. Mr. Edward Toynbee, one of our prominent citizens, was out in front of his residence when he fell into the river, and before assistance could reach him was drowned. Mr. Toynbee was well known in this vicinity and in Pittsburgh, and his death is universally regretted. B.

The Indian War.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Advices from Prescott, March 29th, say Major Brown's command struck the Apaches at Tonte Basin, killed thirty-eight warriors, and captured seventeen squaws. The Apaches were frightened. Many surrendered at Camp Verdee. Owing to the prevalence of the epizootic, the troops operate principally on foot.

Cochise continues raids into Mexico. Pinnale and Arivalpa, Apaches residing on the reservation, claimed that Cochise was stirring them up.

A Murderer Lynched.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A Peoria dispatch says: The *Democrat* of this city has information to the effect that O'Neal, the murderer who was confined in the Peoria county jail last fall for killing a man at Elpaso, and who was acquitted at the late term of the Woodland Circuit Court, killed another man at Streaton, LaSalle county, and a day or two ago he attempted to get out of town, but a crowd of excited miners caught him and hanged him without further ado.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Organization of Sabbath Schools.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of Sabbath schools in this city was celebrated yesterday. The first school was organized in a cooper shop, with thirty scholars. The schools now number fifty-one, with over nine hundred teachers and nearly nine thousand scholars. Four of the teachers of the first school still survive.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

W. Foley, who plead nolle contendere to the charge of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Henry Ingram, who plead guilty to assault and battery on Matthew J. McFadden, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs and give security for the payment of same within ten days.

Wm. McAuliff, found guilty of the larceny of a watch belonging to Joseph Bell, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

Wm. Power, Jr., found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and costs and to give security for payment of same within ten days.

John Cook, found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $60 and costs.

Lorenzo Ward and Thomas Brawly, for cruelty to animals, were sentenced, the former to pay a fine of $25 and costs and go to the Work House for sixty days, and the latter to a fine of $25 and the Work House for three months.

Lorenzo Ward, for the larceny of sundry articles belonging to Matthew Pate was also sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to be imprisoned in the Work House for four months, the second sentence to take place at the expiration of the first.

Martin Connolly for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs.

John Wallace for a similar offense, was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars.

Philip B. Weil having plead *nolle contendere* to the charge of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and the costs.

Robert P. Stark and John H. Burdell, the convicted burglars, were sentenced by the Court the former to a term of imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of twenty-one years, and the latter to a term of eighteen years.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE AND COLLIER.

In the matter of the petition of Elizabeth Scott for the benefits of the act of Assembly allowing married women their separate earnings, the Court granted the petition.

The Court granted a rule on plaintiff in the case of Michael Tipp vs. Hoffman, to show cause why the judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defence.

A rule was granted on Joseph Lowrie to show cause why a writ of "quo warranto" should not issue against him to show by what authority he exercises the office of School Director of the Minersville sub-school district, returnable on Saturday next.

W. F. Seibert presented a petition asking that a writ of *mandamus* be issued in the case of fraudulent counting of the returns in Shaler township, which was reported several days ago. Mr. Seibert claims that he was duly elected a Justice of the Peace, as shown by the returns at the office of the Clerk of the Court, but that the election officers have refused to give him his certificate of election. The names are Jas. H. Wible, Jos. Governs, Gottfried Sanders, ——— Herron and John B. Miller. A rule was granted to show cause why the *mandamus* should not be issued, returnable Saturday next.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this Court Messrs. H. Bingham & Co., of Springfield, Mass., filed a petition asking for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Messrs. Shugart & Starr, of Titusville, Pa. Marshal Hall was appointed provisional assignee.

An order was made allowing the assignees of Messrs. Houghton & Wilner, of Tioga county, to sell certain property.

Upon petition the trustee of the estate of Thomas Bakewell, bankrupt, was directed to deliver the books of Lippincott & Bakewell and of Thomas Bakewell, to said bankrupt.

The bankruptcy matter of Michael Bigler, of Luzerne county, was again in Court and an order was made allowing the assignee to sell certain property free of liens.

An application and order was made allowing the assignee of the Messrs. McPherson Bros., of Parker's, to sell certain interests in oil properties owned by bankrupts. An order for examination of witnesses residing at Buffalo was also made, and the application of George Higgins, for compensation for services rendered to the estate, was referred to Register Shafer for examination.

A. G. Eberhart, of Crawford county, filed an answer denying the alleged acts of bankruptcy set forth in the petition of Weideman, Kent & Co. An argument was also heard on a motion for an injunction to restrain certain execution creditors, D. F. Watson, Esq., arguing for the motion, and U. S. Attorney Swoope and Mr. Rawley, contra. Decision was reserved.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

The Tube Works of Messrs. Graff & Co. Destroyed—Loss Fifty Thousand Dollars—A Large Fire and a Short Water Supply.

On Saturday night a destructive fire occurred on Herr's Island, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, by which the Tube and Gas Pipe Works of William Graff & Co., were entirely destroyed. The fire was discovered about half past eleven o'clock, though it had evidently been burning some time, as it had obtained a good start. An alarm was first struck from box 63, at the end of the bridge, and shortly afterwards a general alarm was sounded, to which the whole Department responded, with the exception of the General Grant steamer, which is engaged in pumping water into the pipes, a short distance below the Hand Street bridge. An alarm was also struck from box 67, on this side, which brought the Pittsburgh Department to the foot of Thirtieth street, though of course they could be of no service.

The material which fed the flames was very light and dry and produced a brilliant light, visible for miles on either side. The fire had not progressed long ere the river bank and island were crowded with interesting spectators, to whom the limited water supply had suggested a general conflagration, and caused many of them to leave their beds for the scene of the fire. The Friendship was the first steamer on the ground and remained upon the main shore, drawing water from a fire plug, while the hose was run across the bridge. The Hope and Good Will went onto the island, and received their supplies of water directly from the river.

The main works, a one story frame building, 64x192 feet, together with two other smaller buildings attached, was entirely destroyed. The loss, it is estimated, will reach fifty thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of forty thousand, almost entirely in Eastern companies. The machinery, which is very valuable, was badly damaged, though not entirely destroyed. The stock was also considerably damaged. The fire was out by five o'clock. The origin at present is unknown, though the fire is supposed to have started in a coal pile, at a furnace in the southeast corner of the building. The works are to be immediately rebuilt, and as Messrs. Graff & Co. have on hand a large stock which is entirely uninjured, their business will not be interrupted in the least by the unfortunate event, but they will be enabled to supply the wants of their customers as usual.

BREVITIES.

....The Bennett Branch of the A. V. R. R., has been completed to New Bethlehem, Clarion county. A mixed train is to be run daily to that point.

....Two prisoners—one arrested for perjury and the other a notorious horse thief—escaped from the jail at Bedford last Tuesday, with the assistance of outside parties.

....A miner's wife in Chartiers township on Monday evening tried to fill a lighted lamp with coal oil. The experiment proved a failure and she is laid up in a very badly burned condition.

....An old operator, resident of Titusville, was offered, less than eighteen months ago, a lease of fifty acres, adjoining the Troutman farm, in Butler county, for $50. The lease today is worth $10,000. We know not what a day may bring forth.

***L. Byrone Van Lone, son of John Van Lone, of the town of Webster, Monroe county, died on the 10th of March, in the Monroe county Insane Asylum, from injuries received in the terrible railroad disaster, near Prospect Station, on the evening of December 24.

....A contract has been taken by responsible parties to complete the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad within four miles of Grease City, in four months. It will connect with the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Brady's Bend. It is rumored that the company have not yet fully decided whether this road will connect with the Allegheny Valley at East Brady or at Parker City. The citizens of the latter place are making strenuous efforts to bring the road to Parker.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Aged Citizen.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. Alexander McClurg, after a brief confinement, a very brief interruption of the activities of a long and busy life, died at the residence of his son, Mr. Trevor McClurg, No. 19 Church avenue, Allegheny City. He was in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and at his death probably left no survivor who can date his citizenship so far back as he. Mr. McClurg was with his father's family an immigrant from Ireland in 1798 or 1799, and has during all the years since, about three-quarters of a century, been identified in various ways with the interests of Pittsburgh. For forty years or more he was among the most prominent, extensive and enterprising of our citizens, extensively engaged in commerce and manufactures. His father, Joseph McClurg, and he, established the first iron foundry and carried it on successfully for many years. The site of this foundry is now covered by the Postoffice and the new Municipal Hall. He afterwards became proprietor of the Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry and cast the first cannon made here for the Government. Major Wade was for a time associated with him in this foundry. The late Wm. J Totten was also a partner under the firm name of McClurg, Wade & Co. This foundry subsequently became the property of Freeman, Knap & Co., of Charles Knap, and finally is known as the Fort Pitt, or Knaps Foundry Company. During his long and busy life Mr. McClurg was known for persistent energy, enterprise, and great tenacity of purpose. Sons and daughters have risen to call him blessed. These, with a large circle of friends, will mourn his loss.

Death of Mrs. Pressly.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Pressly, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Pressly, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. T. McCance, on Washington avenue, Allegheny, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Mrs. Pressly was a lady of rare excellencies of mind and heart, amiable in temper, gentle and winning in manner, possessed of vigorous mental powers, and highly cultured, which rendered her esteemed alike in social and intellectual circles. She lived a life adorned with Christian graces and one which will cause innumerable friends to cherish her memory.

MYSTERIOUS POISONING.

Death from Drinking Tincture of Aconite Root in Mistake for Bitters.

Coroner West last evening held an inquest on the body of George Johnson, who died very suddenly at the house of Edward Clinton, No 10 Seventh street, yesterday afternoon. It appears that the deceased, who was watchman on the steamboat "N. J. Bigley," had gone to the mate's room (who died suddenly on Saturday) and there found a bottle which he supposed contained bitters which the mate had used to create an appetite. As he was just going to dinner he thought he would take a swallow, which he did. He then, with Mr. Frank Clinton, the pilot, walked home. On his way home he complained of a burning sensation which the draught produced, and also complained of being being unwell. He, however, ate his dinner, but shortly after commenced to feel very sick. He vomited and showed signs of poisoning in the twitching and contortions of his limbs. Dr. Shaw was summoned, who found the man suffering evidently from aconite poisoning. He was called at two o'clock, and the man died at half past four. Frank Clinton, the pilot, stated that Johnson took a drink out of a bottle he found under a mattress in the mate's room, which was produced and found to contain a very strong tincture of aconite root. A verdict was rendered of death from poisoning by aconite tincture taken in mistake. The deceased was married and leaves a wife.

Mr. Clinton stated that the mess boy of the vessel saw Mr. Harger (whose death is reported elsewhere) take a glass of the stuff out of the bottle, and drink it, and afterwards rinse the glass. Shortly after this he dropped dead on deck. An inquest on him was held, and a verdict rendered, but it is now thought that a *post mortem* examination will be made. Where the poison was obtained was not developed.

A STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

The New State and the Eagle Collide and the Former Sinks.

Yesterday afternoon the steamer New State, of the Pittsburgh and Wheeling trade, going down, and the tug Eagle, coming up, collided about two miles below this city, knocking a hole in the hull of the former, and causing her to sink with her entire cargo. The New State had left here shortly after four o'clock with a large cargo, and a good many passengers, and when she met the Eagle some misunderstanding occurred, and a great deal of whistling and signaling between the two boats took place, but the collision was not avoided. The guards of the Eagle, being lower than those of the New State, went under the guards of the latter and knocked a hole in the hull. The State sank in the channel, the water coming up to her hurricane deck. All the passengers and crew were saved by the Eagle, though the cargo will be a total loss.

The New State was owned by C. H. Booth & Co., of Wheeling, and was commanded by Captain Dillon. She was a light draft steamer and was built at Wheeling about three years ago. She formerly ran to the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade. The loss on the boat and cargo cannot now be ascertained, though the latter is covered by insurance.

RISE IN THE ALLEGHENY.

A Sudden Flood—Activity on the Wharf—Fears of a Flood.

Yesterday morning the Allegheny river commenced to rise rapidly, and before noon the pier marks at the Suspension bridge indicated thirteen feet of water in the channel. The current was very strong, and as the sudden flood had not been anticipated, all the loose property on the wharf was floated off. Fortunately, this consisted in most instances of lumber not very valuable, and the waters only cleared up the wharf of a quantity of rubbish. The river continued to swell, however, during the afternoon, and that necessitated the removal of other property, which owners desired to save. For a few hours there was an animated spectacle presented, and the stevedores found their hands full. At dusk the pier marks showed nearly sixteen feet in the channel with the waters still rising, and there were some fears entertained of a flood in the lower portions of Allegheny.

The sudden rise is supposed to have been occasioned by the melting of the snows on the mountains and the breaking up of the small streams at the headwaters of the river.

Attention, Plowmen!

The Fayette Farmers' Club will hold their second annual plowing match on Wednesday, April 9, 1873, on the farm occupied by Wm. Campbell, Esq., one-half mile south of Oakdale Station, P., C. & St. L. Railway, at which the following premiums will be awarded, to wit: Best plowman, $8; second best, $6; third best, $4; fourth best, $2; best plowboy under 19 years, $8; second best, $6; third best, $4; fourth best, $2.

Competition free, and all plowmen and plowboys are invited to compete, and are requested to forward their names to the Secretary of Committee before the day of the match. Premiums only awarded where there is competition, and must be called for within thirty days after the match, otherwise they will be forfeited to the club.

There will also be a plow test at the same time and place, and all plow manufacturers or their agents are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity of displaying the merits of their respective manufactures.

All plows forwarded for the test to the aforesaid station, to the care of the Club, will be taken in charge by the Committee of Arrangements.

Plowing will commence promptly at ten o'clock, A. M.

Upright and competent gentlemen have been selected in each class, and every precaution has been taken to secure a fair and impartial contest.

For further particulars inquire of the Secretary of Committee, J. W. WEST.
Oakdale Station, Allegheny county, Pa.

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
J. W. NESBITT,
VINCENT MILLER, } Committee.
W. A. HERRIOTT,
W. C. HERRON,

Meeting of the Prison Board.

On Saturday the regular quarterly meeting of the County Prison Board was held in the office of the County Controller. The usual bills of the quarter were presented and approved, and the newly elected warden, A. W. Smith, Esq., filed his bond, which was approved.

The Board then proceeded to the election of managers for the Work House and Inebriate asylum, and the ballot resulted as follows: George R. White, 11; George Albree, 11; James Kelly, 11; W. J. Anderson, 8; J. A. Fleming, 7; W. S. Bissell, 3; Richard Hays, 3. The first five gentlemen having received the highest number of votes were duly elected.

His Honor Judge Kirkpatrick presented a resolution commendatory of the course of the late warden, Mr. Scandrett, and desired that the same be spread on the minutes, which was agreed to.

A resolution was adopted providing that Ambrose E. Lynch be allowed the privilege of the hall of the jail during religious service on Sundays, after which the Board adjourned.

Catholic Church Property in Dispute.

Saturday morning Messrs. Alexander Curly, and sixty-three other members of the Roman Catholic church at Mansfield, filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas against the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec. The dispute is in relation to a piece of property located in Mansfield. In 1869 it is alleged the congregation contributed money for the purchase of the ground, and the erection of a church for the use of the congregation, and that the church was built, and is now occupied by them. The title is in the name of Right Rev. M. Domenec in trust for the congregation, and the plaintiffs have reason to believe that the defendant has contracted with James Doolittle for the exchange of the ground for a lot in Chartiers borough. They have remonstrated in vain against the removal of their church, and they now ask that an injunction be issued, which petition was granted, returnable on Thursday next at ten o'clock, in the Common Pleas Court.

....A boy named William James Henry, about nine years of age, has been waiting at the Mayor's office for some of his friends or relations. He says that his father and mother are dead, and that he has been living with his sister, who lived on Fiftieth street, till the first of April, when she moved and gave him fifty cents, telling him to go to Burgettstown or some other place. He came to the city day before yesterday, when he applied to the mayor, who purchased a ticket and sent him to Burgettstown. On Saturday the boy was returned to the mayor's office by a gentleman who was desirous of knowing something of his relations. He wishes to adopt the lad if he has no friends, or, if having them, they are willing. Detective Cupples will provide a home for the lost child until some other arrangement can be made.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

136,811. Hitching Strap.—Almus M. Brubaker, Millersville, assignor of two thirds his right to William Compton and Abraham B. Greenwalt, Lancaster, Pa.

136,812. Safety Clamp for Rock Drill Rods.—Milan C. Bullock, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-fourth his right to Samuel E. Griscom, Mahanoy Plane, Pa.

136,816. Roll for Rolling Railway Rails.—John W. Cooper, Hubbard, Ohio, assignor to Amos E. Rogers, La Grande, Oreg., and Cyrus Roose, Newcastle, Pa., trustees.

136,817. Means for Buoying and Stopping Holes in Vessels.—John W. Cooper, Hubbard, Ohio, assignor to Amos E. Rogers, La Grande, Oreg., and Cyrus Roose, Newcastle, Pa., trustees.

136,825. Washing Machine.—Oliver B. Evans, Titusville, Pa.

136,830. Brace Drill.—George Gibbs, Canton, Ohio.

136,839. Sleigh Brake.—Francis A. Kirch, Mansfield, Pa.

136,842. Animal Trap.—Armstead M. Lovett, Zanesville, Ohio.

136,847. Cider and Wine Mill.—Alexander McCreight and Robert W. Glasgow, Tranquility, Ohio.

136,848. Washer for Nut Locks.—Malcolm F. McIntyre, Girard, Pa.

136,857. Manufacture of Rub Irons for Carriages.—Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,858. Window Blind.—Linden Park, Brady, Pa.

136,879. Car Coupling.—John M. Sutton, Sutton's Corners, Pa.

136,887. Machine for Breaking Coal and other Substances.—Rufus A. Wilder, Cressona, Pa.

136,903. Sewing Machine Table.—William M. Cuthbert, Oil City, Pa.

136,950. Apparatus for Tapping Water Mains.—William Young, Easton, Pa.

136,982. Means of Snubbing Canal Boats.—Thomas W. Edgar, Espy, Pa.

136,992. Extracting Tubular Casings from Oil Wells.—Hart Harris, Tidioute, Pa.

137,022. Sawing Machine.—Albert T. Nichols, Williamsport, Pa.

137,024. Cultivator.—William H. Platt, Dayton, Ohio.

137,030. Mattress.—Theophilus Roller, Allegheny City, Pa.

137,031. Shutter Bowing Device.—Tobias Royer, Lancaster, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to Joseph R. Royer, same place.

A SCENE THAT IS A SCENE.

A Man Shot in Earnest in a Play—Only Six Men Fire at Him—Not Badly Hurt.

The "Scarlet Cord" is a play that is being produced in Allegheny, at Turner Hall, by an amateur company, for the benefit of Knapp's battery and the Washington Infantry. As might be known from its title, it is a military play. On Thursday evening a little episode occurred that was not set down in the bills. It appears that a man named David A. Jones, of Post 151, G. A. R., who enacts the character of *John Mason*, a man drafted into the "Confederative" army, but with Union principles and feeling, his feelings finally causing him to desert, but is re-captured and court martialed and sentenced to be shot, was going through his lines, a little scene occurred which came near coming to a genuine climax. In the second scene of the second act, he is supposed going to be shot. A platoon of men are around him, and six men with loaded guns stand in front of him ready to fire. The man's eyes are bandaged and the order "to fire" is given, with a result extraordinarily effective; instead of pointing the guns above his head as ordered he pointed them directly for it and the result, as may be imagined, was instantaneous. Mr. Jones falling over in earnest, as his scalp was torn by the wads, and his face blackened by the powder. He was rendered insensible. They, however, quickly picked him up and took him to another room, when Dr. Alcorn was summoned, who did all that was in his power to do. He was afterwards removed to his home.

A RIVER DISASTER.

A Collision of Coal Boats.

The steam tug Stella left port about five o'clock yesterday morning having in tow seven barges of coal. The morning was very dark and a dense fog made navigation extremely precarious. At a point near the the foot of Brunot's Island, she struck with full force, a tow of the steamer Boaz, which had been moored there for the night. The Steamer Boaz had been with the tow all night, but just before the Stella came down had been dispatched to the landing of S. Horner & Sons, for another coal boat and fuel boat which were to be added to tow. The lines which held the moored boat snapped like twine, and the boats in tow of the Stella were more or less damaged. Some of the packages of the Boaz were so badly damaged that they sank immediately, but the others floated off, some sinking at different points further down. Information of the accident was sent to the city as speedily as possible, and the Boaz, Acorn, Arrow and James Jackson were despatched after the fugitive packages. The Stella, which was not disabled, also joined in the pursuit, and succeed in landing some of the boats. The exact loss is not yet ascertained though it will doubtless be very heavy. The Boaz tow was owned principally by T. Fawcett & Son.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Conclusion of the Allingham Murder Trial—Briceland Sentenced to be Hung.

The Allingham murder trial terminated at Washington, Pa., yesterday, by the prisoner Briceland being sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for the murder of John Allingham. The argument on a motion for a new trial, made by Briceland's counsel, had been heard on Thursday, but the sixteen reasons for a new trial which had been filed, proved of no avail, and yesterday morning the motion was overruled, and the prisoner was ordered into the court room to receive the sentence. As he entered the room Briceland displayed a wonderful nerve, and seemed entirely unmoved. When he was given an opportunity to speak, he protested that the whole affair was "a put up job." Said he, "I was lying in my bed when the murder was committed." At the conclusion of his speech the sentence of death was pronounced, leaving the prisoner's hope alone dependent upon the mercy of the State Executive.

TERRIBLE FALL.

Going Down a Precipice of Thirty Feet—A Boy Seriously Injured.

Yesterday afternoon, a twelve year old son of Mr. McCreery, residing on Pleasant Valley, while playing on the hillside, near the car stable, slipped and rolled down the embankment over a precipice, striking on his head at the bottom, a distance of nearly thirty feet. Some men who saw him go down, immediately hastened to his rescue, and found him in an insensible condition. They picked him up and took him to his home. Dr. Kirker was summoned, who found, upon examination, that the lad's head was terribly bruised, and that he had received a severe concussion of the brain. His injuries are not necessarily fatal, unless inflammation or congestion of the brain sets in. Last evening the boy was somewhat delirious, but it is hoped he will recover.

The Teachers' Institute.

The last day's session of the Institute was opened yesterday morning with singing and prayer. A letter was read from Prof. White, regretting his inability, on account of sickness, to finish his course of lectures. "Should candidates be examined for permanent certificates by the Committee?" was discussed by Profs. Conway and Caldwell. After more music, Prof. Mendenhall spoke upon "Sound." After recess, the discussion on permanent certificates was continued.

At the afternoon session the Finance Committee reported a balance of $6 40 in the Treasury. Prof. Mendenhall then delivered an interesting lecture on "Latitude and Longitude." After singing by the Hutchinson Family, Prof. Mendenhall spoke upon "Thunder and Lightning." The usual resolutions were adopted.

In the evening Miss Lizzie Rennick read an essay on "Decision," and Master Thomas Douthett read the "Bells." Profs. Lyne and Douthett, made a few appropriate closing remarks, and the Institute adjourned, upon singing the Doxology.

Riot at Sandy Creek Station.

Yesterday morning Joseph Sanfield appeared at the Mayor's office in a very demoralized condition, which corroborated the truth of his statement that he had met with very severe usage at the hands of a party of roughs. Sanfield resides at Sandy Creek station, and on Friday night, he alleges, Peter Maloy, John Freel, James Quinn, and Henry and James McGill came to his house, demolished the furniture, threatened the lives of the members of his family, and then made a combined attack upon him. After they had beaten him they carried off a gun valued at seventy-five dollars, and a new revolver. He says he defended himself as well as he could against five stalwart men, and that in the tussel which ensued, the end of the nose of one of the assailants was left between his (complainant's) teeth. Information for assault and battery and larceny were made against the assailants, and warrants issued for their arrest. Detective Scott yesterday afternoon, arrested the two McGills and James Quinn, who gave bail for a hearing.

How Hogs are Shipped.

On Monday afternoon a stock train of fifteen hundred hogs arrived at the stock yards in a famished condition. They had died for want of proper care during the trip. They belonged to S. Allerton and others of Chicago, and had been shipped from that point packed in cars as close as they could hold, receiving no food or water during the entire trip. When they left Chicago the weather was quite cold, and being thus huddled together, many were smothered to death. When the train arrived in East Liberty the stench was terrible. All the teams that could be brought into requisition were used to convey the bodies to the bone-boiling establishment.

Sudden Death.

Coroner West on Saturday held an inquest on the body of William Hager, mate of steamboat "N. J. Bigley," who suddenly dropped dead on the boat. Dr. McCoy made an examination and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from disease of the heart. A verdict in accordance was rendered. The deceased had been employed on the boat for the past six years, and was known as a sober and industrious man.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

OF the one hundred and twenty-four members of the South Carolina Legislature, only twenty-three are white.

A FATHER is under arrest in Worcester, Mass., for whipping a one year old child for an hour and dislocating its thigh.

THE unused attic of a school house near New Brunswick, N. J., has been discovered to be the hiding place of burglars.

A MARBLE statue of Benjamin Franklin is among the unclaimed articles advertised for sale by the Collector of New Orleans.

A LADY asked a physician if snuff was injurious to the brains. "No," said he, "for nobody who has any brains ever takes snuff."

ONE of the traveling circus companies reports that it paid $120,000 for licenses, and $425,000 to hotels and livery stables last year.

UNPROTECTED males avoid a certain village in Maine, which contains fifty-five widows. What would the late Tony Weller have thought of this?

THE farmers in Morgan county, Ill., report that at least one-half, if not two-thirds of the honey bees have been killed by the severe winter just passed.

THE bill giving the jury in murder cases the option between death and imprisonment, as a punishment for murder, has passed the Senate of Missouri.

DURING General Sherman's tour in Europe he saw some British battle flags, on which were inscribed "Lexington" and "Breed's Hill." They were relics of the war of 1776.

THE lectures to ladies at Brighton, England, are reported a decided success. Professor Seeley has a class of over three hundred for his history course on the reign of George the Third.

A MAINE girl lost one of her ear-rings on the road in a recent snow-storm, and a day or two after a neighbor's horse picked it up, and it was found in a snow-ball knocked from his hoof.

A TRUNK exploded in a baggage car at Indianapolis a few days ago, seriously injuring the individual who was handling it roughly. All papers that circulate among railway employes please copy.

A RUSSIAN peasant has a face entirely covered with hair, and resembles that of a seal. His son, about three years old, has also a soft down over his face, which promises to develop into hair also.

A LOUISVILLE practical joker succeeded in imitating a canine growl so perfectly the other night that one of his most intimate friends was "April fooled" into perforating him with a charge of buckshot.

THE pastor of a church in Newark, N. J., refused to proceed with the services at a funeral until the Odd Fellow's regalia was removed from the coffin. The lodges feeling insulted, took away the regalia and retired from the church.

KENTUCKY wit is sometimes pretty sharp if a little homely. A Bowling Green farmer being asked the other day if a daughter recently married was still living with him, replied: "No, sir! When one of my gals swarms, she must hunt her own hive!"

THE term "karat," applied to gold, means one-twenty-fourth. Gold 18 karats fine for instance, is mixed with 6 "karats" or one-fourth alloy. The karat as a weight represents two grains, but of course, as a measure of gold, the word karat is a relative term.

A SYRACUSE paper says: "The eye of the murdered Spencer girl was photographed by Ryder & Coatsworth for the benefit of Dr. George, who proposes to investigate the theory that upon the retina will be found the last impression a murdered person receives."

FOR the benefit of all concerned, we will mention that the important changes in the Indiana divorce law are first, requiring a *bona fide* residence of two years in the State; second, forbidding the party obtaining the divorce to marry again within two years, and third, limiting divorces to the causes specified in the statute.

BY some well-informed persons it is held possible that the present war of Lozada against the general government of Mexico will be terminated by the annihilation of the Indian element in Nayarit, and the tribes of Yucatan and Chiapas, of Oaxaca, of the Huasteca and Sierra Madre. These Indians, like some in the United States, cannot be civilized.

A VERY patient mathematician has been in the habit of pasting away for reference all items relating to vast English estates which have fallen to American heirs. He footed up four years accumulations the other day, and found the aggregate exceeded by one hundred and thirty nine millions the appraised value of Great Britain. He didn't count the Geneva award either.

THE *Liberal Christian* says very justly that "no folly can be greater than for society to excuse crimes on the plea of drunkenness. It is saying to passionate, lusty and thoughtless youth, if you want to do anything criminal, get drunk and you can do it with comparative safety. It is multiplying and increasing the quantity of crime and the perils of society."

THE ridiculous fellow Sergeant Bates, who has been carrying the United States flag through England, met with a very good humored appreciation of his enterprise. At one place he was presented with a cod fish, at an other with a box of pills, and at Bolton he received the more significant gift of a dove, to be taken to President Grant as a sign of amity between England and the United States.

ACCORDING to the new electoral reform bill for Austria, just approved by the Emperor, and referred to the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the total number of Deputies is raised to 351, who are to be voted for directly by the people, and not, as heretofore, elected by the Provincial Legislatures. This is as if our Senators were to be elected by the people in districts instead of by the State Legislatures.

THERE is a dreadful little frog of a baby in Chicago, whose scientific father has taught it to be amphibious by constant duckings. It is six months old, and is accustomed to breathe and play under water in a wholly unconcerned and natural manner. As a baby it is tame and unimportant, but as an exponent of a new line of popular science, it is extremely interesting.

DR. STRUTHERS has been making a special study of the bones of whales, and has discovered that the unfortunate leviathans are subject to rheumatism. Considering how much each of them must have, if they have it at all, and considering further that the cold water treatment can't do them much good, we think that the rheumatic whales must experience a sense of relief when they find themselves mortally harpooned.

CERTAIN property, it is just now known, was saved from the great Boston fire, in a singular way. Mr. Richard Newcomb, of Quincy, (about ten miles from Boston) a few days since, on removing a pile of boards, found a note for $100 with eight fifty cent scrip pieces, all partially burned. They had all been laid away in some desk, and at the time of the fire had floated through the air for that long distance without separation.

A BOSTONIAN who asked his boy what he had learned at school one day, was told that his lesson had been: "Johnny shut yer jaws and can't run." He went to the school the next day, heard the teacher tell the boys to repeat, "A comma is just a pause to count one," and then heard the class all shout in unison: "Johnny shut yer jaws and can't run." Explanations followed, and that teacher is now striving to acquire more distinct enunciation.

IT is not by any means complimentary to the manly character that no women were rescued from the "Atlantic." Such disasters result in a "struggle for existence" without regard to morals or breeding. The men of the "Atlantic" are not to be blamed for seeking to save their lives, but the persons who sent the vessel to sea unprovided with rafts for such emergencies, and thus sent six hundred persons to their deaths, merit condemnation on this account as well as on account of the delinquencies which have heretofore been pointed out.

MR. GLADSTONE is prime minister of Great Britain, that is to say, of 300,000,000 of men, aggregated in various states of Europe, Africa, America, Asia and Australia. But he holds all this power at the mere will of a majority of the House of Commons. He must consult their wishes and their prejudices in every act of his political life. If he conceives a great idea, he cannot make anything of it until after he shall have driven it into the heads of 300 or 400 country gentlemen, which are not always easily perforable, either by eloquence or reason.

THE new map of Spain, which the Republican leaders have prepared, represents that country as divided into thirteen Confederate States, as follows: 1. Galicia, formed by four Galician Provinces. 2. Castile-Leon, formed by the union of the Asturias and Old Castile. 3. Burgos-Cantabro-Vasco-Navarre. 4. Aragon, comprising Aragon, Rioja, and Soria. 5. Catalan. 6. The Valencia-Balearic State. 7. New Castile. 8. Estramadura. 9. Oceanic Andalusia. 10. The Canary Islands. 11. Cuba. 12. Porto Rico. 13. The State of Phillippines. No mention is made on the map, however, of the State of Anarchy, which is the only important State of Spain just now.

THE French railroads may well point with pride to the statistics regarding accidents, which have just been published by the administrator of public works. These statistics embrace the period from the year 1859 to the year 1869, inclusive, and they show that, during this long period, out of a total number of 865,995,946 travelers transported on the French railroads, only 65 were killed and only 1,285 were in any way injured. That is to say, there was an average of but one death to 13,323,014 safe journeys of travelers, and an average of only one passenger injured at all out of 673,917. Such proofs of comparative care and safety must be not only gratifying to French railroad directors and to the people of France, but must be astonishing to other nations.

NEVER was a higher tribute paid to the marriage state than was given by the married men who were passengers on the wrecked Atlantic. The record of their fate is extremely touching. With few exceptions they all perished, refusing to desert their wives and little ones. Wives begged their husbands to seek safety by flight from the sinking quarter-deck, but they never stirred. Hand clasped in hand, husband, wife and child went down together. In the supreme moment of life, wife and husband forgot all past bickerings, and lost fear of death in the companionship of each other. They recked not of the opinions of the world, while the waves swept over them and the horror of sudden destruction was imminent, but were simply true to their highest instincts. One such fact will outweigh volumes of argument in favor of free love and easy divorce.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

PERSONAL.

MRS. GEN. HALLECK, of California, is in Chicago.

PROFESSOR AGAZZIS is reported to be failing in health.

GENERAL FREMONT don't seem to care much about the sentence of the French court.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON won't have that back pay, although he does not wish to reflect on those who did take it.

EX GOV. STONE, of Iowa, has joined the Grangers, and has rented 100 acres of land, and has gone to work on it in person.

GENERAL FORREST, of Confederate raiding fame, utilizes his cavalry experience in the management of a livery stable.

PRINCE BISMARCK glories in the fact that when he formed the North German Confederation he went to Switzerland and America for models.

GRACE GREENWOOD writes that a million and a half of dollars were reported to have been "in the pool" for the extension of patents on sewing machines.

DAVID RIDGELY, a colored Kentuckian, with a distinct recollection of the Revolutionary War, died a few days ago at the age of 113.

JENNY LIND GOLDSMIDT is charming the private circles of Berlin with her still delightful voice. Her daughter also betrays great musical gifts.

REV. GEORGE BOWERS, late Dean of Manchester, has bequeathed to his nephew, Addington, the gold ring known as originally belonging to John Bunyan.

JAMES L. RIDGELEY, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States, is said to be dangerously ill at his house in Baltimore.

OLE BULL is now sixty-two years of age. His eyes are bright, hair plentifully tinged with gray, with a face beaming with good nature and kindness, and is still hale and hearty as a mountaineer.

CARLO PATTI, who died recently in St. Louis, was born in the green room of a theatre at Madrid, during the performance of "Norma," in 1843. His mother, then a popular prima donna, sang in the first two acts.

IN two years from this period there will be six colossal statues in the streets of Washington City—five of them equestrian—Washington, Jackson, Scott, Grant, Thomas and Farragut—besides out-of-door statues of Lincoln, Scott and Washington.

REV. GEORGE B. TAYLOR, a native of Richmond, Virginia, has been appointed pastor of the Baptist Church in Rome, Italy, now building. The Southern Foreign Mission Board on last Tuesday, authorized Rev. Dr. Jeter, now in Rome, to draw for $15,000 in aid of the church.

THE Belfast *Journal* says that there is a girl in Searsport, Me., thirteen years and six months old, weighs 220 pounds; 5 feet 6 inches high; that measures around the breast 42 inches; around the waist, 42 inches; around the arm, above the elbow, 16 inches. She is in good health and still growing.

ONLY Vice President (now Senator) Hamlin, Chief-Justice Chase, Senator Cameron, Frank P. Blair, sr., and Gideon Welles remain of the associates of Mr. Lincoln in the administration in 1861. Messrs. Sumner, Cameron, Anthony, Hamlin and Chandler are the only Senators who were in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and, excepting Vice President Wilson, the only members of that Senate now in public life.

AT A meeting of spiritualists in Buffalo, the other day, Miss Nettie Maynard, of White Plains, N. Y., arose, and, with great modesty, considering the importance of the matter she unfolded, told the audience that during the war, President Lincoln held many interviews with her, and took advantage of the information she unfolded through the spirits. The most important movements of the war were made through her agency.

THE Marquis of Bute has refused to grant the tenantry of his estates an extension of time for the payment of their rents. The tenantry represented that the unprecedented rainfall of the past year had caused the crops of potatoes and turnips to fail, and that the wheat and barley had been damaged in harvest-time, and in view of these disasters they begged for a postponement of the pay-day. They now have the alternative to pay immediately or vacate the lands.

COL. D. L. O'CONNELL, shot in a late encounter at Little Rock, Ark., was found on the field of Antietam by Gov. Curtain, and taken to Harrisburg, where he rapidly recovered from his wounds, and at the same time made love to his benefactor's daughter. The attachment ended in an elopement, and in the end the young lady went to Europe, and the young Major returned to the front. Since the war O'Connell has been an adventurer in Kansas and Arkansas, and was for some time Gov. Clayton's private Secretary.

THE accounts of Mme. Adelina Patti's benefit at St. Petersburg, recently, present the Emperor Alexander in an entirely new light. His Majesty went on the stage, and, with his own hands, offered the heroine of the evening a diamond coronet representing wild roses. At the inspiriting sight of the Czar of all the Russias making a present on the public boards to an undoubtedly charming prima donna, the loyal audience rose as one man, and applauded with enthusiasm; though what they applauded, whether the Emperor or the prima donna, or the homage done by the former to the latter, does not appear.

MRS. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, who died at Konigsburg, Saxony, Monday morning, commenced life in a humble way, but the advantage of an excellent education, coupled with a mind of more than ordinary vigor, made her a woman of note, and one who leaves a large circle of friends and admirers. At the time of her marriage, which occurred on the 6th of June, 1840, Mr. Bennett made the occasion conspicuous in the columns of his newspaper, and afterwards faithfully recorded the birth of his children in the same manner. Four children were born to them, two of whom, a son and a daughter, survive.

THE New York *Herald* has been guessing at the reasons for the present visit of President Grant and Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie to that city. Among other theories its enterprising reporter has set afloat is one to the effect that Miss Nellie is engaged to the son of Thomas Murphy, the late collector of the port of New York. Mr. Thomas Murphy is a young man of about twenty-three years of age and a blonde. He has a gentlemanly, prepossessing appearance, and will be richly endowed, it is said, by his father, whose wealth is well known. Miss Nellie is a young lady of about nineteen years of age, and, while not pretty, has a fascinating, pleasant, jaunty look and a generally very fashionable appearance. She looks on the present trip better than ever, and has already seen a good deal of the world. She is the special pet of her papa and mamma. The report is that the intention of the two families is to have the marriage solemnized this spring, and that immediately after the young couple will proceed to Europe on a bridal tour. It is even said that the purchases made Thursday were for the wedding *trousseau* of Miss Nellie Grant.

—Peter Vogel, the fireman injured in a railroad accident near Dubuque, Iowa, last Friday night, sustained such severe internal injuries that his recovery is doubtful. The engine, by the force of the collision with a rock weighing five or six tons, was thrown six feet in the air and turned completely upside down in the river, and but for the breaking of the coupling link between the locomotive and baggage car the whole train would have been precipitated into the river, entailing a fearful loss of life.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The jury in the case of Lander Quint against Laura D. Fair, in San Francisco, gave the plaintiff $2,900 for defending her in the murder trial.

—Postmaster General Cresswell, Senators Cameron and Howe, and Governor Eastraw, of New Haven, each accompanied by his wife, are in New Orleans.

—While a circus was passing through the streets of Toledo, Ohio, last Friday, burglars robbed a bank and a store while the clerks were looking at the show.

—President Grant will attend the anniversary festival of the Army of the Potomac at New Haven, on the 16th inst., and the next day will visit Governor Newell, in Hartford, and on the 18th he will probably go to St. Louis.

—The freshet caused by the late rains has covered the Ischua Valley, on the line of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railway, to a depth of four feet, and carrying away the south abutments of bridges on either side of Ischua.

—A boiler in the saw mill of Multerspan & Co., at Cadiz, Indiana, exploded on Friday, instantly killing John Multerspan, one of the proprietors, and probably a gentleman with whom he was talking, as he has not been seen since. The body is probably under the debris.

—A duel was fought on Saturday afternoon near Memphis by two young clerks named James Poston and Jno. Murtough. After exchanging four shots the latter was shot in the arm, when the seconds interferred and the affair was amicably adjusted, each having received a bullet in their clothing.

—The Samana Company has purchased a new steamer for the Samana waters. It is proposed to construct thirteen wharves, which will be a mile long and seven hundred feet wide, capable of accomodating, in the basin thus formed, twenty large steamers. A number of warehouses are also to be erected.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue announces that the law abolishing the office of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue will go into operation on the 20th of May next, when the services of all the Assessors, two hundred and thirty in number, and their assistants about one thousand two hundred, will be dispensed with.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS,
MONDAY, April 7, 1873.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

RECEIPTS.

Keifer & Lowenstein, Chicago	7 cars
S. Marks Bro., Chicago	4 "
Greenwald & K. Chicago	3 "
S. Krause & Co., Chicago	2 "
T. Kestner, Chicago	1 "
E. Katz, Chicago	2 "
J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 "
W. Moonshine, Chicago	2 "
M. Varner, Chicago	2 "
Hazlewood & B, Chicago	2 "
Zeigler & L. Chicago	3 "
Sadler, H. & Co., Chicago	1 "
J. M. Williams, Chicago	3 "
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	2 "
Rothchilds & Haas, Chicago	2 "
Greenwald & K, Upper Sandusky	2 "
Sadler H & Co, Indianapolis	1 "
J. Roush, Canton	2 "
W. Werntz, Canton	1 "
C. F. Laiblin, Canton	1 "
G. S. Beard, Columbiana	1 "
M. Houser, Salem	1 "
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 "
Rothchilds & H., Bellaire	1 "
P. Dillon, Bridgeport	1 "
R. Frater, Bridgeport	1 "
F. Wortman, Bayard	1 "
J. Needy, East Liberty	2 "
Total	53 "
Total last week	46 "

CATTLE.

As will be seen, there were 9 cars more of western cattle on sale to-day than there was last Monday, and there was at least one car of country cattle, making 10 cars, or counting 17 to the car, 170 head more than were on sale this day week. As might be expected, with this increased supply, trade opened slow, and while there were but comparatively few left over, the market was reported draggy and unsatisfactory all the way through. The butchers for some reason or other, we presume the warm weather had considerable to do with it, bought sparingly, and then the advices from the east being unfavorable, there was but little inquiry for shipments hence, the demand was restricted almost wholly to supplying the wants of the retail trade. Prices were lower; some dealers quoted a decline of half a cent, and while this may have been true in some instances, we do not think that the reduction exceeded a quarter, but even this is a big decline, in so short a time, equal to $2.50@3.50 per head, enough to pay a commission; furthermore, in consequence of the sudden change in the atmosphere, from winter we might say to summer, most of the cattle looked and handled badly, and it is probable that the shrinkage was greater than usual; in a word, in addition to an oversupply, the general position of the market was against the seller, and, as a matter of course, in favor of the buyer.

As will be seen, of the 53 cars reported, 37 cars or considerably over two-thirds, were from Chicago, while the balance were nearly all from Ohio; the quality was fully up to the usual standard, the great bulk of the offerings consisting of medium to good—however, we guess the supply of prime to choice was fully up to the demand—drovers say that butchers want to buy good cattle at common prices. Prime to extra may be quoted at 7@7¼; medium to good, 6½@6¾; fair, 6@6¼; common, 5@5½. There was some inquiry for stockers, and the supply was very small and prices are firm and higher; fair to good 900@1,000 stock steers may be fairly quoted at 4½@5. Fresh cows were in good supply and dull, especially of those verging onto the scalawag order, and these constituted the great bulk of the offerings, ranging from $20 to $30; prime to extra cows may be quoted at $40 to $50, and fancy at $55@60. Bulls, of which the supply was larger than usual, ruled dull and prices lower.

W. Moonshine sold 32 head from Chicago at 5¾@6¾.

Eli Katz, 2 cars of common to extra butcher stock from Chicago at 5¾@7¼.

Fred Hector sold 1 car of Ohio steers at 5¾@6¾c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 10 head of western stock at 5¾@6.

L. Keefer reports 30 head of good to prime butcher cattle at 6@7c.

S. Lowenstein reports 2 cars western stock at 5.65@6.12.

Dan Mike sold 1 car good to prime 1,100 steers at 5¾@6¾.

Theo. Kestner, 1 car of Chicago stock at 6@7.

Orr, Williams & Co. 1 car from Chicago at 5¾@6¾.

D. C. Davis reports 1 car of Chicago stock at 5¾@6¾.

Nicholas Carr sold 8 steers and 3 heifers for R. F. Frater at 6¾; 7 left over.

James Shaw, 7 head steers and 1 heifer from Lawrence Co, Pa, at 6¾.

James Hunter, 1 car common Ohio stock at 4@5¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 2 cars of medium to good butcher stock at 5¾@6¾.

Arnold & Lowenstein, 2 cars from Chicago at 5¾@6¾.

M. Kraus reports 37 head of butcher stock from Chicago at 4¾@6¾.

Sadler, Havens & Co. report 1 car still bulls at 4¾@5; 2 cars from Chicago; 1 from Ohio and Indiana at 5¾@6¾.

C. F. Laiblin retailed 21 fair to good Ohio steers at 5¾@6¾; 4 fresh cows at $45 each; 4 bulls averaging 1,350 lbs. at 3¼@5.

W. Wernz wholesaled 1 car mixed Ohio stock, cows, heifers and steers, at 5.35.

M. Houser sold 5 extra Ohio steers, averaging 1,400@1,500, at 7c, less $7½ on lot.

Kraus & Smith report 2 cars fair to good butcher cattle at 5¾@6¾.

Greenwald & Kahn report 2 cars of mixed still fed at bulls 3¾@6—sold for Guckenheimer Bro: 56 head of Chicago stock at 5¾@7.

Louis Gerson, 1 car butcher stock from Chicago, steers, 1,000@1,100 lbs., at 6¼@6¾.

Lobman & Zeigler report 42 head from Chicago at 5¾@7.

Rothchilds & Hoas sold 2 cars of butcher stock at 6@7¼; 35 fresh cows from Ohio, lost $400—quit the cow trade.

Sol. Lowenthal, 7 fresh cows at $25@45, 8 head fat cattle at 5¾@6¾.

Jacob Needy sold 2 cars of Ohio stock at 5@7—shipped 1 car to New York.

M. Varner, 2 cars of Chicago stock at 5¾@6¾.

SHEEP.

The supply was larger than it has been for several weeks, footing up about 700, but with an increased demand, the market was fairly active, and prices fully sustained. The quality was much better than usual, and while there were more high priced sales reported, it should be borne in mind that taking the quality into consideration there was no advance—the same kind of stock, we have no doubt, would have brought fully as much money last week. As will be seen, there were some sales as high as 8@8½c, but it should be remembered that these prices can only be realized for fancy stock. Prime may be quoted at 7@7¾; and medium to good, 6@6¾.

Adam Eckert sold 41 fair Ohio sheep for C. F. Laiblin at 6@6¾.

C. F. Laiblin sold 60 good coarse wool averaging 100 lbs, at 7c.

Ed. Jackson 100 fair Washington Co. sheep averaging 85 lbs, at 6.30@7¾.

R. McCaslin sold 19 extra half bred Canada sheep, averaging 150 lbs to C. Sulzer at 7¾.

John F. Neeley sold 108 of mixed Beaver Co. at 5@7.

G. Emerick sold for W. Wernz 40 clipped sheep at 6@6¾; 62 good to extra wooled sheep at 6¾@8.

J. F. Stewart reported 190 head of good clipped sheep at an average of about 6c; 20 prime wooled sheep at 7¾.

Fred Hector 105 head of extra Ohio mixed wool averaging about 150 lbs. raised and fed by P. M. Snyder of Holmes Co, Ohio, at 8@8½.

HOGS.

There was little or no demand for hogs to-day in consequence of the warm weather and advanced prices combined; there was not, from all that we could learn, one third the usual number sold—many of the butchers did not seem to want them at any price.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
SATURDAY, April 5, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of the stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	427	301 cars.
Hogs	187	132 "
Sheep	68	37 "
Horses	34	56 "
Mules	8	12 "
Total	624	538 "

CATTLE.

The market opened up dull this week, and after it was discovered that the "run" of through stock, not only by the Penna Central, but by the northern route, was unusually large, it dragged all the way through, and operators generally report a decline of ¼ to ½ of a cent as compared with this day week. Had it not been for the Philadelphia men, who bought more than usual, trade would have been worse than it was as there was but comparatively little inquiry for New York, the York buyers, as already intimated, having been frightened off by the heavy 'run' of through cattle. The arrivals, as will be seen, were 126 cars in excess of last week, and this together with the advices from New York being very unfavorable, caused the market to drag and buyers were successful in forcing the decline above noted; as stated in our report of Wednesday, sellers generally lost money, some of them a good deal of it, most of them having bought their stock with a view of obtaining last week's prices, but in this they were wofully disappointed.

The quality, taking the number into consideration, was below the usual average; there was not what could be called a first class bunch of cattle on sale during the entire week, although there was a very full supply of what could be denominated medium to good and some few prime; and there were but very few scalawags—it has been pretty well demonstrated that there is no money in shipping this latter kind of stock, although it has required considerable time for some of the western men to find it out. Extra 1,500 steers, fat and smooth, quotable at 7c; prime do, 1,400, 6¾@6¾; 1,300, 6¾@6¾; 1,200, 5¾@6; 1,000@1,100, 5¾@5¾; 900, 4¾@5. There is rather more inquiry for good stock cattle, and we now quote at 4¾@5c for good to prime. Bulls, of which there were several lots on sale, brought from 4 to 4¾, as to quality, and the market for this kind of stock was very dull.

SHEEP.

The market was fairly active during the first part of the week but, subsequently, it having been discovered that the run was much larger than the week preceding, together with unfavorable advices from New York, trade was sluggish and to sellers unsatisfactory, and while there has as yet been no quotable decline in prices, the indications at this writing point strongly in that direction. Of the 68 cars reported as having been received during the week, two cars were billed through, and there are still four cars remaining unsold, so the sales footed up 62 cars, of which 14 cars were sent to New York, 9 by Ersman, and 5 by Burke, while the balance were sent to Philadelphia. We continue former quotations; prime to extra fine wool, 100@110 lbs, 7¼@7¾; 90@95 lbs, 6¾@7; 80@85 lbs, 6¼@6¾; 70@75 lbs, 5¾@6—these prices were obtained during the past week but whether they will or not next week is doubtful—time alone will tell.

HOGS.

The market continues dull and offish, and prices as compared with early part of the week are considerably lower; the warm weather together with a very materially diminished demand in the east, has a depressing deffect on trade, hence notwithstanding the receipts are only fair, the market is weak and the tendency is toward still lower rates. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 6.50@6.60, and medium to good at 6.30@6.40—there are but few prime heavy hogs offering, and it is generally conceded, that they are scarce all over the country. Yorkers may be fairly quoted at 5.70@5.90, as to quality. It is alleged that hogs have been bringing better prices here relatively than in the east, during the past few weeks, and as might be expected, this has not been without its effect in curtailing the demand and retarding operations.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, April 4, 1873.

The pig iron trade contines quiet and the market in a general way presents nothing that is really new or important. As has been the case for some time past, the demand is restricted almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, which is owing mainly to the stringency in money matters; last year the majority of the mills carried from thirty to sixty day's stock ahead, but ever since the money pressure set in, the hand to mouth policy has been pursued and as a general thing it is still adhered to; in regard to prices, there has been no quotable change, one way or other, as compared with last week. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: No 1 Foundry, $45@46; No. 2, $42@44; Grey Forge Neutral, $40@41; do. Cold Short, $38@39; do. Red Short, $42@45; Warm Blast Charcoal, $55@58; Cold Blast do, $60@65; Car Wheel, $70.

In regard to finished irons the reports are conflicting; some of the mills report trade as draging others, again, say they have all they can do, but it is generally agreed that business, while it is considerably short of this time last year, is improving—no change in prices. There is a continued active demand for Nails, and prices are firm but unchanged. $5¼, 60 days, or $5 nett cash.

The steel trade is still reported in a very prosperous condition, and while there is no rush of orders, the mills have all they can do—some of them are sold considerably ahead; there has been no change in the card for several months.

Following sales of metal were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons Gray Forge	42 00	4 mos
10 tons Mottled Neutral	38 00	4 mos
10 tons White Neutral	35 25	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00	4 mos
40 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 50	4 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 50	4 mos
250 tons Mottled and W Red Short	38 00	5 mos
29 tons No. 2 Foundry	43 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Cold Short	38 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos

PITTSBURGH COKE.

450 tons Gray Forge	42 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 50	4 mos
100 tons Gray Neutral	40 00	4 mos

EASTERN CHARCOAL.

20 tons Cold Blast	$62 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

500 tons Gray Neutral	$40 00	4 mos
20 tons Foundry	44 00	4 mos
50 tons Foundry	45 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	42 00	cash
100 tons Mottled	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	42 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	42 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	42 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	42 00	4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons Dunbar No. 1 Forge	40 00	4 mos
500 tons Close Gray Forge	39 00	4 mos

CHARCOAL BLOOMS.

10 tons Charcoal	$118 00	4 mos

Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—We extract the following from the monthly report of Edward Samuel: American pig iron has been even more quiet the past month than preceding, and sales of any magnitude have been only to dealers, not to consumers. The local trade is fully supplied. At Pittsburgh and other western markets the same dullness and comparative low figures exist as stated in last month's review. There has been some little scarceness of prime No. 1 iron, but both No. 2 foundry and No. 3 Gray Forge are in abundant supply. The better class of irons are held at $47@48 for No. 1, $44@45 for No. 2, and $39@40 for No. 3 forge; all furnace delivery.

Scotch Pig—The market has been fully stocked with Eglinton, owing to a large lot about which there has been some dispute being put on the market; sales of about 750 tons are reported at figures ranging from $54@56.

Rails are held at $83@85 per ton at mill, for good makes and for present and near future delivery. The trade is dull, and from the number of mills comparatively idle, must be unremunerative. There are at present lying idle from different causes, three mills east of the Alleghanies, representing a production of not less than 90,000 tons; this together with the high prices of English iron, should certainly advance the price before long. Rails are held at £11,10 to £13 in England.

Merchant bar has been better in price, an advance of a tenth cent per lb. being generally asked and realized; there is not, however, the usual pressure of orders which occurs at this season of the year, and many of the mills claim that at existing prices of raw material, the business is unprofitable. Refined Bars are quoted at 4 1-10c @4 4-10c per lb. at mill, common $85@86.

WOLVERHAMPTON, March 19.—An unsatisfactory tone has come over the market. Excessive quotations have stopped all new business, and hardly a transaction is reported. Business with America is stopped. The United States price for finished iron is under ours by 60s., and similar replies are arriving from Continental customers. Yet so dear and so scarce are all raw materials that makers cannot quote less without loss. Rumors are current of a contemplated further great rise in Dudley coal, and the leading firms are contemplating stopping portions of their ironworks forthwith. Most establishments are getting bare of orders. A strong feeling is expressed against giving higher wages to the iron workers.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, March 19.—To day 800 men employed at Messrs. Bell Brothers, Fort Clarence blast-furnaces, turned out on strike, and eight furnaces, which make about 35 tons of pig iron per day, were stopped. The men have struck because the firm declined to discharge a workman who had threatened some of his fellow workmen. Unless the men resume work the collieries and ironstone mines belonging to the firm of Bell Brothers will be laid in. The ironmasters agree with the powerful firm of Messrs. Bell in resisting what they consider gross intimidation.

BIRMINGHAM, March 20.—A further advance in the prices of certain classes of iron has taken place since last week, and it is the general feeling that in consequence of the pressure for early deliveries, and the increasing scarcity of fuel, a general advance cannot long be delayed. The existing arrangement comes to an end this month, and in all probability, the rate of wages, which is 60 per cent. above that of 1871, will have to be still further advanced. The employers have offered to renew the present scale; but this offer is rejected by the ironworkers, who point to the fact that iron has advanced from £3 to £4 per ton since the 1st of January. It is contended that a further advance of wages would cause the suspension of operations in many of the mills and forges of the district. The demand continues good, and a large production is going on at present. Bars of fair quality were quoted to-day at £15 10s. Earl Dudley quotes £16 12s 6d. The price of sheets is very firm at £21 for medium quality singles, and £22 to £23 for better qualities. Wire rods are strong at last week's prices. Pigs are firm at £8 to £8 5s for best brands of native all mine, and proportionate rates for inferior qualities. The drainage bill, if passed, would open up new sources for fuel supply, and great interest is felt in the prospects of the measure. The leading makers are not open to make heavy contracts. The scarcity of coal still continues, and seriously embarrasses all departments of manufacture.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 2.—The Shipping List says: The demand for domestic wool is good, and desirable lots of fleece and pulled are fast disappearing, but the tone of the market does not improve, and with the exception of some lots of fleece held under limits, holders are still free sellers. Stocks, however, cannot hold out much longer, and we would not be surprised if there was a reaction at an early day as prices are now very generally conceded to be low enough. In foreign wool there has not been much doing. We quote new Australia fleece, desirable lots, at 52½@55c. The most desirable lots of Cape on the market are held 37@39c per lb. but inferior and heavy Cape can be bought much lower, but the latter is, generally speaking dear at any price. There is a difference of full 10 per cent shrinkage in the condition of the Cape wool offering. Fleeces range from 50@60c per lb. good lines of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan selling mostly at 55c per lb. Combing fleece is scarce and wanted, and late transactions have nearly cleared the market. We quote 55@60c per lb. for Delaine and Combing. Super and X pulled range from 35@55c per lb, choice X and super selling at 50@55c, with an occasional lot, of choice Maine super a shade higher.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Beeves: total receipts for the week 6,419 against 8,685 last week, and 6,982 the corresponding week last year; fresh receipts 196 cars, or 3,290 head; 104 cars at Communipaw; 80 do at One Hundredth street; 14 do at Weehawken; supply comparative light for the day and week, and the downward movement so marked from Tuesday to Saturday is checked, and some salesmen are holding for a slight advance from the rates of last Friday, but generally, prices and quality considered were the same as Friday; poor to best Texans 9¼@11c; poor to prime native steers 10@13c, dress 55 lbs and 56 lbs to gross cwt.; choice to fancy selections at 13½@14c, dress 58@60 gross cwt; sales include 6 cars rough Texans, 5½ cwt, 9¾c; 7 cars fair do, 6¾ cwt, 10¾c; 2 cars good Cherokee cattle, 5¾ cwt, 10¾@11c; 5 cars Illinois steers, 7½ cwt, 12c; 5 cars do, 8 cwt, 12¼c; 5 cars do, 7¾ cwt, 11¾c; 12 cars do, 7¾ cwt, 12@13c; 5 cars choice do, 8½ cwt, 12½@14c; 10 cars good do, 7¼ cwt, 11½@13c; 5 cars light do, scant 8 cwt, 11@12c; 8 cars do, 7 cwt, 12c; 5 cars do, 6½ cwt, 12½c; 2 cars bulls 4½ and 4 cars thin steers, 6@6½ cwt, 11@11¾c; as usual, during the last week in Lent, dressed beef is extremely dull; wholesale slaughterers have been heavy losers during the last five days. Sheep: total receipts for the week 14,360, against 18,700 last week, and 13,680 the corresponding week last year. On sale to-day: 35 car loads or 5,800 head, chiefly fair to extra unshorn sheep; market not active, but there was a better demand for mutton on Saturday and to-day, which helped the market materially and the bulk of the offerings changed hands; unshorn sheep 7¾@8½c with 1 car load at 8¾c, and clipped at 6¼@7¾c; good lots 6½c; total receipts for week 29,986, against 30,840 last week, and 24,255 corresponding week last year; arrivals yesterday and to-day 15,850, of which 51 cars were at Communipaw and 66 at Fortieth street; market weaker and prices for both live and dressed lower. Hogs: live 6¼@6¾c, with sales of 2 car loads Ohio hogs, 156 lbs 6¼c; city slaughtered ranged from 7¼ to 7¾c, a few pigs going to 8c.

BUFFALO, April 4.—Cattle received to-day, including 40 cars to arrive, 1,207; total for the week 8,142, or 179 cars, against 409 for the same time last week; market flat; no sufficient sales to justify quotations; about 300 were disposed of; sales of 52 Michigan steers of 1,019 to 1,270 lbs at $4.80@5.40; 41 Ohio steers of 1,082 lbs at $5.25; 75 Illinois steers, 1,150 to 1,264 lbs, $5.75@6.00; 35 Texas steers, 1,193 lbs, $5.70. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 1,200 head; total for the week 8,600 head, against 7,000 last week; the market closed heavy, with ½c off last week's closing prices; there were but few buyers in attendance during the week; dulness attributed to the unusual influx of State sheep at Albany; sales 694 Michigan sheep, 83 to 117 lbs, at $6@7.50; 100 Illinois do, 97 lbs, $6.25. Hogs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 8,200; total for week 27,800, against 18,300 last week; market overloaded with stockers of inferior grade, which was 10@15c off yesterday's rates; good hogs scarce and command yesterday's prices; range $5.50@6.15; sales 1,000 Ohio and Illinois hogs, 140 to 180 lbs, at $5.70@5.90; 160 Indiana hogs, 128 lbs, $5.50.

ALBANY, April 4.—Cattle: market opens very dull; prices ¼c off on good cattle, and in some instances ½c, with indications of a further decline; average quality of offerings are beter than last week; range 5½@7¾c; market for milch cows steady, with a good demand and supply limited; $45@70 for common to good cows with calves. Sheep and lambs: supply moderate and ¼@½c off last week's rates; fine wool Illinois and Iowa 6¾@7¾c; New York and Michigan 6½@7¾c; lambs 7@8c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Beeves in fair demand: sales: 250 extra State and western steers $7.50@8.00; fair to good $6.00@7.00; common $4.00@5.50. Sheep in fair demand; sales: 9,000 at $7.00@8.25. Hogs higher; sales: 5,000 at $9.25@9.87½.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Hogs steady at $5.40. Cattle steady: Texas $2.00@5.00; native cows and heifers $2.25@4.25; stock steers $3.00@4.75; fair to choice [illegible] steers $4.25@6.00.

HOME NEWS.

Yesterday, April 11th, was the first anniversary of the opening of the Boston One Price Square Dealing Clothing Store in this city. We doubt whether ever before any gentleman has come to Pittsburgh a total stranger, as Mr. Rossiter did, and in a single year made so many business acquaintances and so thoroughly and successfully built up a lucrative trade. He has advertised freely, promised the public good, well made, fashionable and cheap clothing, and has faithfully kept all promises, adhering to his "One Price Square Dealing" motto, and we have to hear the first doubt expressed of the integrity of all promises and all representations. We rejoice at his success, because it has been so honestly earned. Such merchants as he deserve success.

A Hair Breadth Escape.

The heavy wind which occurred yesterday afternoon did considerable damage to the fire alarm telegraph, and shortly after the storm workmen were engaged in making repairs. One of the cross-pieces, a heavy piece of timber though which half a dozen large iron spikes were driven, was being re-placed on the pole when it fell. At the same instant a lady passed along the street under the poll and the cross piece came within a very few inches of striking her upon the head, and apparently grazing her shawl. Had it struck her, death would most probably have been the result.

The Fire on Wednesday Night.

We are requested to state that the partial destruction of the Coffee and Spice Mills of Messrs. Arbuckles & Co., by fire on last Wednesday night, will not cause the proprietors to experience any material difficulty in filling orders for Roasted Coffee and Ground Spices, as they will be supplied with these goods by Messrs. Arbuckles Bros., of New York, until such time as their mills here may be in running order. They are expecting several new coffee roasters to arrive here by express to-day, from the East, and are having a large number of mechanics and laborers employed in repairing the damage done their mills by the fire. In a few days they will be able to go on manufacturing as usual.

A Sad Accident.

Coroner West was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on a child named Myra, daughter of Benjamin Wallan, of Mormon Valley, about two miles from East Liberty, on the Frankstown road. It appears the child had gone with a tin cup to a barrel which had been placed a short distance from the house to catch water from a spring near by to obtain a drink of water and that in bending down she slipped, her head going into the water, and she being unable to help herself, was drowned before aid reached her. When found she was quite dead and all efforts to resuscitate proved fruitless. She was an interesting child aged two years and seven months. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Tracks on Liberty Street.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

A case of no slight importance to the business community is to be heard before Mayor Blackmore at two o'clock this afternoon—that of a prominent business man on Liberty street, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for violation of the provisions of a city ordinance, which requires that no train shall be run over the tracks on Liberty street between Eleventh street and the Point from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M. The law has been so long disregarded that people had almost forgotten its existence. Let us hope, however, that it may be now enforced, and the extreme penalty exacted. It is time that business men awoke to the importance of this issue. The opinion has been given by our best legal authority that the Railroad Company violated law and right in laying their tracks on Liberty street, and that the action of the City Council in 1848, in surrendering property at the Point ceded to the city for entirely different purposes, was null and void. The end of this matter is not yet. The men now [illegible] decided to use [illegible] pushing it are the [illegible] legitimate means to oust the [illegible] from Liberty street, thus restoring that great thoroughfare to its proper uses.

THE COMMITTEE.

THE COURTS.

Business to be Resumed To-day.

The Courts were not in session yesterday, save the Criminal Court, in which Judge Sterrett presided long enough to receive a verdict in the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph, Israel and Emanuel DeRoy, charged on oath of D. H. Fralich with receiving stolen goods. Joseph and Israel DeRoy were acquitted, but the jury being unable to agree in the case of Emanuel DeRoy, was discharged.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.
H. A. Bedell, John Jamison,
Adam Newman, Catharine Gallagher,
William Fehring, Mary Burnett.
John Gunkle,

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

An Order from Grand Chancellor William J. Macmullan—Additional Light.

In opposition to the edict of B. C. Berry, Chancellor of the Supreme Lodge of the World, K. of P., suspending the functions of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, William J. Macmullan, of Philadelphia, Grand Chancellor of this State, has issued orders to subordinate lodges in his jurisdiction, forbidding them to recognize the authority of Mr. Weeks, and denouncing the action of the Supreme Chancellor, Berry, as unwarranted and revolutionary. Despite the latter order, nearly all the lodges in western Pennsylvania, and numerous lodges in the eastern part of the State, have recognized the order of the Supreme Lodge, inasmuch that the other State Grand Lodges have acknowledged its jurisdiction, this State cannot go back of it. For, in throwing aside the Supreme Lodge, the Knights of Pythias in this State would also throw aside their Pythian rights out side of it.

A SAD WARNING.

A Boy Found Dead from the Effects of Intemperance.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Turtle Creek on the body of John A. Fulmer, a coal miner, aged seventeen years, who was found dead near his home yesterday morning. It appears that the deceased left his home with a younger brother to go to a store to buy some apples. He bought the fruit and sent the boy back to the house, while he went on to the village to join some boon companions. They visited several drinking saloons, and it is said that the deceased got very intoxicated. About eleven o'clock he started to go home, but he was found yesterday morning lying with his head down hill, dead. It is stated that the deceased had been drinking for some time back in the grog shops of the village, of which there are a great many in the village, where boys of his age, and younger, congregate every evening and drink. An examination was made, but no marks of external violence were found upon his body. A physician who was present gave it as his opinion that the deceased died of congestion of the brain, superinduced by strong drink. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

BROWNSVILLE.

Death by Drowning of a Prominent Citizen.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 8, 1873.

Monday morning at seven and a half o'clock, some workmen discovered the body of a drowned man lodged against the bows of a coal boat on which they were employed. Upon investigation the body was found to be that of Mr. Edward Toynbee, a prominent citizen of Bridgeport. The body was immediately taken ashore, and an inquest was held by S. A. Wood, Esq. The jury, after hearing all possible evidence in the case, rendered the following verdict: "That Edward Toynbee, deceased, according to the evidence adduced before us, showed symptoms of insanity a short time prior to his death, and which was superinduced by disease, and we further believe that he was insane at the time he came to his death."

Mr. Toynbee had been sick since last December, at times seriously so, but within the last few weeks had so far recovered as to be able to go out riding.

On the morning of his death he arose quite early, and after walking his premises a short time, disappeared and was not seen again until found in the river, as already stated. During his illness Mr. Toynbee suffered much pain in his head, and his physician, Dr. S. B. F. Knox, testified that his disease was such as would produce temporary insanity. The sudden and horrible death of one of our most prominent business men of course caused much excitement and sympathy. As a kind husband and father, he will be sadly missed. As a business man he has always been regarded as strictly honest in all transactions, and it is praiseworthy fact that in all his dealings with the Government as a liquor manufacturer, not a single complaint has ever been made against him.

B.

THAT BOX OF VALUABLES.

How it was not Discovered—The Sensational Rumors Without Foundation.

The evening papers announced, with startling head lines, yesterday, that the mystery of the box of money and valuable papers, which so suddenly disappeared from the vaults of the Safe Deposite Company, had at last been solved, and that negotiations were pending between the detectives and the parties who took the box, whereby it would be returned. A pretty thorough "interviewing" of the detectives and the Chief of Police, last evening, established the falsity of this so-called "solution" of the mystery. Mr. Robt. Hague, formerly Chief of Police, was employed to investigate the affair, and after searching the vaults, he made the profound discovery that the box was not there—a fact which the bank officials knew two or three days before. Then Mr. Hague announced mysteriously that he had discovered the guilty party, and proposed to take him quietly to one side and reason the case with him—and try by moral suasion to convince him that it was his duty, as a gentleman and an American citizen, to return that box. If he was not inclined to accede, why, of course, the box must be lost. If this is the kind of negotiations that are pending, they will probably "pend" for some time before the box is secured.

To persons unacquainted with the way banks are managed it is very mysterious how a box containing so large an amount could walk out of the building, under the very nose of those employed to guard the property, without their knowledge. It is due not only to the Directors that a thorough investigation of the matter be made, but to the public as well. The argument that the box can be easily recovered is no assurance that such an occurrence may not be repeated, unless the present case is rigidly investigated, the blame attached to the inefficient employee or employees, and measures taken to ensure a more perfect discipline, and thus prevent future depredations of a like character.

The Price of Coffee Reduced.

D. M. Jenkins has reduced the price of Roast Coffee to-day.

THE LAWYER'S MEETING.

Discussion of the Report of the Judiciary Committee—Some of the Objections to the Proposed Changes—An Interesting Question for the Attorneys.

Yesterday morning there was a goodly array of members of the Bar in the District Court Room No. 1, called together for the purpose of discussing the report of the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention. This report has been the subject of general interest among lawyers throughout the State, and is regarded as one of the most important matters that will come before the Convention. The report is an exceedingly voluminous document and in it quite a number of changes to our present Judiciary system are proposed. Chief among these are the abolition of District Courts; the establishment of an intermediate or Circuit Court between the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts; providing for seven instead of five Supreme Court Judges to be nominated by the Governor confirmed by the Senate and to hold office for twenty years. The Circuit Court with nine judges, elected by the people and to serve sixteen years.

The Circuit is to have original jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus, mandamus, and quo warranto, and in election cases, when directed by law, and in all civil cases where the subject matter in controversy does not exceed in value five hundred dollars. It will also have appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases which cannot be taken to the Supreme Court by direct appeal. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court is also to be a justice of the Circuit Court. These are the main changes of public interest, but there are others, interesting only to members of the bar. The changes have been considerably discussed among the lawyers, but it was deemed advisable to formally test the general sentiment and so instruct our delegates. In accordance with that idea the meeting of yesterday was called and the interest taken in the subject was manifested by the very large attendance.

The meeting was organized about half past ten o'clock, and on motion of J. W. F. White, Hon. Moses Hampton was called to the chair; Hon. J. P. Sterrett, Vice President, and Messrs. John G. MacConnell and W. C. Moreland chosen Secretaries.

The chairman then called upon Hon. S. A. Purviance, a member of the Constitutional Convention, to explain specifically the purpose of the gathering, and that gentleman in response, stated the desire was to obtain some opinion from the members of the Bar on the report of the Judiciary Committee. He then detailed some of his objections to the propositions to the committee—and especially objected to the Circuit Court which he believed would only be an incumbrance instead of a help, and would delay litigants. He also objected to taking one Judge of the Supreme Court and putting him on the Circuit Court for occasional duty. He believed that the Supreme Court should be increased to nine Judges, to be composed of three from the eastern section of the State, three from the middle and three from the western section—the three Judges of each district to commence their sessions in December, in their own districts, and to sit through their lists entirely, which would occupy probably two or three months. Then in May nine should meet at Harrisburg in a Revisory Court. These opinions in cases involving new questions of law should be postponed until the Revisory Court should meet, when they would receive the consideration of the entire bench.

Mr. J. W. F. White also a member of the Convention pointed out several defects in the report. He not could understood why the Judges of the Supreme Court should be appointed instead of elected. He favored a division of the Supreme Court into two districts, was opposed to two Prothonotaries as had been proposed, and thought the provision compelling the Judges to write out all their legal opinions in full would be somewhat impracticable, or at least very unwise, tending to delay rather than speed.

Mr. McIntosh attempted to [illegible] a resolution [illegible] condition of the Law [illegible], but it was ruled out as irrelevant.

Mr. J. F. Slagle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That our representatives in the Constitutional Convention be requested to oppose the formation of a Circuit Court as proposed by the Judiciary Committee, and that in view thereof they favor the plan proposed at our meeting by Hon. S. A. Purviance, viz: The Supreme Court sitting in separate districts.

District Attorney Bayne was opposed to the Circuit Court business. He thought it was a compromise at the best. When many dollars are involved, cases are subjected to a strict legal scrutiny, but when few are involved they are not. He thought it impossible to bring all the cases before the Supreme Court and have them decided within a reasonable time, and was of the opinion that the division of the Court into districts was the proper measure to be recommended.

Hon. Thomas Ewing stated that the plan of having an Intermediate Court, adopted by the Judiciary Committee, seemed to have more advocates through the State than any other plan suggested. He was, however, opposed to it. He thought the State should have two separate and distinct Supreme Courts, one to hear cases taken up on writs of error, and the other to hear appeals in equity and Orphan's Court cases.

A vote was then taken, and the part of the resolution offered by Mr. Slagle, having reference to the Circuit Court, with the amended clause, "or any other Intermediate Court," was unanimously carried. The second part of the resolution, having reference to the plan suggested by Mr. Purviance, was withdrawn.

Mr. George Shiras, Jr., opposed any measure changing the system of the local judiciary. He did not think it necessary to have a special Probate Judge, and, as delicate cases came up in this Court, consultation by the Judges became necessary, and for that reason the system should remain as it was. He was opposed to having a separate Criminal Court. He thought the Judge selected for that Court would not be of a class beneficial to the community.

Mr. John H. Bailey offered the following resolution, which was afterwards withdrawn.

Resolved, That this meeting recommends that section thirteen be amended by providing for the county of Allegheny one Court of Common Pleas, to be composed of five Judges and of such additional Judges as the Assembly may from time to time provide for by law.

Mr. Thos. McConnell, Sr., member of the Constitutional Convention, desired an expression of opinion as to the appointment of Supreme Court Judges, their time of serving and their eligibility of re-election on the expiration of their term. This caused a somewhat protracted discussion—interesting principally to members of the bar—and at the close the meeting adjourned until to-day at twelve o'clock.

A PECULIAR CASE.

A Man found Bleeding from his Ear on Anderson Street, Allegheny.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock Officer Geary, of the Allegheny police force found an old man lying on Anderson street near the railroad crossing. The man was bleeding quite freely and on being questioned, stated that he was suffering from a rush of blood to the head. The man was in quite an exhausted condition, and the officer with considerable difficulty succeeded in bringing him to the lock-up. He appeared to be bleeding only from the right ear. Dr. W. W. Cole, the "Tomb's" physician, was summoned immediately and he responded with alacrity. Cold applications were applied and the man was brought to with great difficulty. He stated to the doctor that when a boy he was once seized with a terrible bleeding at the nose, and was told then by a physician that if ever he were seized with a similar attack he would in all probability bleed to death. Several days ago, he was annoyed by a constant ringing in the right ear, and has frequently been picking at the ear, and last night inserted the head of a pin in it, which brought on the present attack. An hour had elapsed before the doctor was able to check the profuse flow of blood, which by this time had covered a large space on the floor near the spot where he was lying. By applying a solution of sulphate of iron to the ear he finally checked it.

This case certainly is one of a very peculiar nature and not often met with. The tympanum of the ear seems to have ulcerated and affected the blood vessels thus causing a hemorrhage. The man was taken to his home. He states his name is Robert Ray and resides at No. 28 Ledlie street, where he now lies in a dangerous condition. He is employed as watchman at the Anderson street crossing.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

Friends in Europe.

There are many persons in our community who have friends over the ocean with whom they wish to communicate, (outside of fraternal correspondence) in a business way, and to do this need the services of a reliable European agent. All such, we refer to Mr. Max Schamberg, No. 163 Smithfield street, who has unrivalled facilities for attending to any business in the line of furnishing moneys, by drafts or checks, or exchanges, and can accommodate his patrons by putting them in communication with friends in any city of the Old World. Mr. Schamberg also is the agent for several of the finest ocean lines, and can furnish passage to any person either going or coming at the very lowest rates. The uniform satisfaction he has heretofore given to patrons is the best evidence that he does what he says. His office, No. 163 Smithfield street, is open daily until six o'clock, and on Saturday evenings until eight o'clock, for the accommodation of customers, and he will attend to all promptly and satisfactorily.

Dress Goods Cheap
At M. Mentzer & Son's.

A Year Old.

The very best evidence that the claims of any new enterprise are worthy of respect, is given when the enterprise holds out a year and never has one claim been disputed. Such has been the history of the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, under the management of Mr. E. A. Rossiter. A year ago it was commenced, for the purpose of supplying gentlemen with cheap clothing that should be as good as it was cheap. And for a year this has been done, and there has never been a word of complaint. That's enough to satisfy the most critical.

Fine cut glass goblets and other articles for sideboards at Messrs. Garber & Williams,' No. 189 Liberty street.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

This is an alarming cry at all times, but is doubly so to the man who has been so criminally careless as to neglect taking out a policy of insurance on his property, when it could have been done with so little expense, and with such a perfect guarantee in the Teutonia of Allegheny. This company will insure property owners from loss in case of fire, and there is no trouble in securing promptly all that the policy calls for. The office is at 206, East Ohio street, Allegheny.

New Shades of dress goods now on sale at Jos. W. Spencer's, 95 Market street, formerly McFadden's Jewelry Store.

To Builders.

By paying strict attention to fires that have happened for some time, you will find that three-fourths have occurred by defective flues. We have now on hand flue lining of all sizes made of fire clay, and if properly put in, it will be impossible for fires to occur from flues. Call and see them at James Miller's store, No. 48 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

....To-morrow is Easter Sunday.

....The prize fight at Port Perry proved a fizzle.

....The banks in this city were all closed yesterday.

....A stated meeting of Councils will be held on Monday.

....Egg business is good, and cochineal is in good demand.

....The Tube Works at McKeesport are to be rebuilt immediately.

....The Lenten season now being over, Easter festivities are in order.

....The fire at Arbuckles, it is thought, originated from one of the furnaces on the fourth floor.

....A spot on the bluff above Fifth avenue, near the brewery, seems to be a favored site for the new hospital.

....A Shakespearean reader at Oil City says he wishes the water wasn't so much like Banquo's ghost, and would down.

....M. W. Canning, Esq., is the business manager for Miss Carlotta LeClerq, who is to appear at the Opera House on Monday evening.

....The Hardware stores in Allegheny will hereafter be closed at seven o'clock, every evening except Saturday, an arrangement of that kind having been mutually agreed upon.

....The seventh annual meeting of the Trustees and contributors of the Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary will be held at the Hospital next Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

....The alarm of fire from box 41 yesterday afternoon was caused by a slight blaze on the roof on the house 344 Second avenue. The fire was suppressed with a few buckets of water before the arrival of the engines.

....The gas in the Union Depot and Hotel was a failure last night. From some reason it gave out, and candles came into use in consequence. Much inconvenience was occasioned in consequence to guests and passengers.

....The hearing in the case of Stephen Payne, the alleged counterfeiter, was postponed from yesterday afternoon, and will come off to-day before United States Commissioner McCandless. Payne is still in jail, but is anxious to get out, and offers any bail.

....On Friday night an attempt at burglary was made on the residence of Capt. R. Calhoun, at Georgetown, Beaver county. The thief, however, was frightened off by Mrs. Curtis, who had gone down stairs to get a cup of water for a sick child. Nothing was carried off.

....Some of the property holders on Hiland avenue object to the survey recently made for the purpose of widening the avenue an additional thirteen feet, and think that the surveyors have made a mistake in the starting point at Penn avenue. A new survey is spoken of.

....Mr. W. J. Diehl, who was thrown out of his buggy on Thursday evening, is recovering from the shock sustained, and will be all right again in a day or two—a fact which his friends will be pleased to learn, as it was feared that his injuries were of a more serious character.

....The following is the amount of insurance on the National Tube Works held by Pittsburgh offices: Pittsburgh, $2,500 on stock, and $5,000 on building; Artizans, $5,000 on building; Citizens, $2,500 on building; Allegheny, $5,000; Birmingham, $5,000; Allemannia, $2,500, and the City, $2,500, all on stock.

....The reports set in circulation by the evening papers yesterday that one of the Mayor's detectives had said he knew where the box was which disappeared from the Safe Deposit Bank, and would secure it for five hundred dollars, is without the slightest foundation, save in the prolific imagination of some reporters.

....The Board of Underwriters have gathered statistics regarding the casualties from the dangerous varieties of carbon oil, during the year 1872, throughout the States which foot up 5,250 deaths and the maiming of nearly 20,000 more. This death list shows an increase over 1871, of some 2,000.

....[illegible] old man named James Kuskendall was killed at South Branch, West Virginia, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on Tuesday last. He and a party of friends were crossing the track when the St. Louis express train east came along, the bumper of the locomotive striking him, throwing him some thirty feet and killing him instantly.

....Of the packages burned, bonds, notes, etc., sought to be destroyed by Thomas F. Anderson, cashier of the Lamberton Bank, at Franklin, who committed suicide, $110,000 in United States bonds, $80,000 in railroad bonds, and other bands, and a few greenbacks, have been identified by the examiner of the Treasury Department at Washington.

....There is now lock-up now, as the roof of the old one has been removed, in order to give place to build the new cells and lock-up. The prisoners are confined in Captain Reed's office, where they find very comfortable quarters. Two officers do special guard duty there and see that none escape. The Mayor metes out justice at the old stand till further notice.

....At ten o'clock yesterday morning the roof of the residence of Dr. Walter Ure, No 176 Federal street, Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire. It was extinguished without an alarm, before any damage was done. During the excitement a young man attempted to go through the trap door on to the roof, when it closed on him catching his neck. He was not seriously injured.

....The Literary Society of the South Common M. E. Church held its regular meeting Thursday evening. The programme was very fine, consisting of declamations, essays, orations, and select reading. The music was under the management of Miss Annie Hatfield. The audience, above one hundred, were well pleased. They added some twenty new names to their roll. This society is under the management of good officers. We wish them unbounded success.

....Considerable scramble is being had among politicians and their friends for the position of Oil Inspector, just created under the new law. It has been generally reported that the office would be worth from $8,000 to $10,000 to its incumbent, but this is erroneous, as in all probability it will not amount to over $2,000, or $2,500 at the farthest. The Governor has the appointment of the office, and he is already besieged with applications for the position by numerous applicants, who press their claims very strongly.

....At a meeting of the City Property Committee the sub committee appointed to select a lot for impounding purposes reported that a lot adjoining the Seventeenth Ward Station House could be obtained, but the question of recommending its purchase was postponed by the committee in order to afford an opportunity of ascertaining precisely what the cost of its purchase would be. The committee also ordered a warrant for $380 in favor of the contractors of the new central station.

....An adjourned meeting of the Commissioners for selecting a site for the new Government buildings was held at the Custom House at two P. M., Thursday. The time for receiving proposals having expired, six in all, were opened. Not one of them was in conformity to the advertisement, and none of them were acted upon definitively. Several of the Commissioners are out of town and it did not appear that all could be got together for two weeks, and they accordingly adjourned until the 29th, when it is hoped all the Commissioners will be present and agree on their joint recommendation. Special intermediate meetings may be called for the purpose of examining sites and preparing diagrams, &c., but final action is not expected, nor is it supposed to be necessary before the 1st of May.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening the Lydia Thompson troupe appeared in the burlesque of "Robin Hood" to a perfectly jammed house. The performance passed off with immense satisfaction to all, and the artists were well received. To-day in the matinee "Blue Beard" will be repeated, and this evening they close their very successful engagement with "Lurline."

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—The performances that have been given here this week, have filled the house to repletion every night. Everything passes off to satisfaction, and a very agreeable and enjoyable entertainment is given. To-day at half past two o'clock the regular matinee for ladies and children will be given. A good programme is offered for the occasion.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The genuine and merited attractions offered here every night continue to fill the house with large and appreciative audiences. To-day the usual Saturday matinee will be given, with an unusually attractive programme.

FRED. AIMS.—This gentleman will, on Monday evening, be the recipient of a complimentary benefit, tendered him by his numerous friends and patrons in this city. The occasion promises to be an exceedingly pleasant one, as a host of competent volunteers have offered their services, and a very attractive programme will be offered.

LIBRARY HALL.—On Monday evening Miss Jane Coombs, the talented and favorite artiste commences a week's engagement at this house. The lady is so well and favorably known in Pittsburgh that she needs no encomium to recommend her. From present appearances the house will undoubtedly be crowded every night of her engagement, as seats are fast being taken. The box sheet for any night is open at Chas. Blume's music store, No. 43 Fifth avenue. Go and secure your seats.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The sale of tickets for the Opera at the Academy next week is progressing rapidly at Kleber's music store, and no wonder, for such artists as Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Howson, Mrs. Seguin, Brookhouse Bowler, are well known and popular here, and cannot come too often. The chorus and orchestra will be large and effective, having received valuable additions since they were here last month. We advise all to secure their tickets without delay.

Mariposa Crapes and Alpine Cloths
At M. Mentzer & Son's.

Redivivus—Ready for Friends.

One of the many things that gentlemen generally pay particular attention to is the neatness and style of their clothing, and very often considerable difficulty is occasioned in the selection of an establishment where they can, beyond a doubt, get a good quality of goods and at the same time secure a fit that will not be an object of ridicule by their friends, and a source of uncomfortable annoyance to themselves. There is no necessity for a gentleman making his appearance in a gawky suit of clothing when by calling upon Mr. M. T. Heckert, of Allegheny, he can secure at the most reasonable rates, and of the most stylish make and material, anything in that lines he desires. Since the fire, which occurred at his store a few weeks ago, Mr. Heckert has established himself on the second floor of No. 49 North Diamond street, Allegheny, where he is prepared to fill all orders from his friends. His new spring assortment of fine cloths and goods suitable for spring wear will be found especially attractive, while the usual satisfaction, which has made his store proverbial, will be given. Remember his new temporary place, No. 49 North Diamond street, Allegheny, second floor.

Owing to the great rush in the afternoons at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale, they would respectfully ask all who could to come as early as possible in the mornings However, the proprietors will do their best to have every customer properly served at all times.

The first purchasers will get the cream of the stock and save 25 per cent. profit, at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.

A Large Stock of Piques
At M. Mentzer & Son's.

The Weber Piano
at C. Retter, 127 Federal street, Allegheny.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

BEAVER VALLEY Presbytery will meet in Beaver Falls on the third Tuesday of April (15th inst.)

REV. M. H. CALKINS, of Brownsburg, has received and signified his intention to accept a unanimous call to the Second church of New Castle.

THE choir of St. Paul's Cathedral will be particularly strong to-morrow. The vocalists and the St. Cecelia Band will occupy the musical gallery.

THERE is now but one United Presbyterian church in Allegheny (the Third) without a settled pastor, whereas, about the first of the year, there were four.

MRS. GRAY, wife of John A. Gray, formerly pastor of Christ church, Pittsburgh, died last month at Topeka, Kansas. Mrs. Gray was highly esteemed by her acquaintances in this city.

ALL the new M. E. Ministers recently appointed to the charges in this vicinity have become settled in their new places and so far as we can learn there is general harmony among all the congregations.

IT IS said that the Rev. J. W. Bain, who has been called to the pastorate of the Third U. P. Church of Allegheny, by a large majority, desires the call to be unanimous before he can consider its acceptance.

REGULAR Quarterly Communion services will be held in the North avenue M. E. Church tomorrow morning. The pastor, Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., will preach an "Easter" sermon appropriate to the occasion.

PREACHING in the Central United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, to-morrow forenoon, by Rev. S. B. McBride. Communion services in the afternoon, commencing at two o'clock. Sermon in the evening by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston.

THE first of a series of scriptural memorial windows, constructed by means of funds, voluntarily subscribed by members of the congregation, was placed above the altar of the Sacred Heart in St. Paul's Cathedral, on last Thursday. It is a beautiful piece of art.

THE Rev. W. M. Coleman by appointment of Presbytery will preach under the auspices of the Wylie Avenue Church on Sabbath evening in the large Hall of the Eleventh Ward Public School House at 7½ o'clock. After the service the lately elected elders will be ordained and installed.

THE parishioners and numerous friends of the Rev. Wm. Fulton, pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, will be glad to learn that his health is much improved. He was still at Aiken, South Carolina, at last accounts, and is receiving the attention of a faithful and loving wife.

THE ordination and installation of the Rev. W. H. Knox pastor elect of the Wylie Avenue Church will take place (D. V.) on Monday evening week, the 21st inst., in the Hall of the Eleventh Ward School House. These occasions conducted after the form of Presbyterian Church government are deeply interesting.

ON to-morrow afternoon at 3 P. M. the funeral discourse of the Rt. Rev. Wm. Paul Quinn, of the African M. E. Church, will be preached in "Brown Chapel," corner of Boyle and Hemlock streets, Allegheny, by the Rev. C. O. H. Thomas, pastor. Subject: "The Faithful Workman and His Success." All are invited.

THE *Methodist Recorder* of this week confesses "to a lack of enthusiasm in the movement which is to culminate in the Convention (the Evangelical Alliance) in New York in October." The *Recorder* says, from present appearances, there will likely be a want of of harmony on three points—Prayer, Praise and the Communion.

TO MORROW evening the Rev. H. A. Boardman D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach a sermon in the First Presbyterian Church [illegible] street, before the [illegible] of the Western Theological Seminary. The closing exercises of the term, of this institution will be continued next week—the graduating class performing on Wednesday evening in Rev. Dr. Swift's Church, Arch, near Ohio, street.

....On Tuesday afternoon Mr. George Sarbacher, a landscape gardener of Cumberland, Md., was found dead in his bed. The friends of deceased had missed him during the day, and in the afternoon went to his room, which they found locked, and knocking they received no response. They broke open the door and were horrified by finding him dead. Two phials of laudanum were found near his bed and also two abrasions in his arm, showing where he had injected it. The deceased was subject to desponding spells, and it is supposed he was laboring under one of these, when he committed the rash act. He was quite wealthy, and it is supposed to have no relatives living.

THE new church on Green street, Allegheny City, built under the auspices of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, will be dedicated for Sunday School and church purposes, Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, April 20th, by Rev. J. W. Baker, pastor of South Common church, assisted by the pastors of the M. E. Churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. This building is located on Green street, in the Third ward, midway between Madison avenue and Chestnut street. There will be opened a Free Lecture Room in connection with this church (in one of its rooms) on Tuesday evening, April 15th, to which young men are invited every evening from six and a half to ten o'clock.

LAST evening the Jewish Feast of the Passover commenced and will continue until next Saturday. The ceremonies connected with this feast are intended to commemorate the "passing over" of the houses of the Israelites at the time when the first born of the Egyptians were slain, because of Pharoah's refusal to allow the Israelites to depart from the land of bondage. The observances of the feast,—which is one of the three important Jewish feasts—comprises a thorough renovation of the household, the banishment of all leavened bread, the use of Matzoth, a kind of cracker, unleavened, the recital of the story of deliverance while gathered around the table in the evening, eating the bitter herbs while recalling the bitter bondage of their ancestors, and in general religious services at the synagogue and at the home. The exercises are quite interesting when gone through with in detail. Every Jewish family takes part in them, but only the Orthodox in these later times go through with the whole service.

An Elegant Stock of Dress Goods
at M. Mentzer & Son's.

Safe Deposit Company—Errors Corrected

To correct some errors embraced in the reports current of the loss at the Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Company of a tin box containing about thirty-six hundred dollars in money, and some securities in the shape of promissory notes, &c., the following statement is submitted:

By the rules of this Institution the main vault or safe is opened at 9 o'clock A. M., and closed at 4 o'clock P. M., on each business day, under conditions which ensure the complete safety of its contents, and these rules have been strictly adhered to. In order, however, to accommodate some of the Savings Banks of the city, which keep their offices open till 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., our officers have been in the habit of receiving from these banks their tin boxes until the hour last named for deposit in the secondary, or cellar safe. One of the boxes thus received on last Saturday evening disappeared from the place of temporary deposit where it awaited transfer to the cellar safe. Proper and, it is deemed, fully adequate steps have been taken to prevent loss in this case beyond the sum of money above named. The practice, which in the spirit of accommodation and against the rules of the company has led to this mishap, has been at once discarded, and measures have been adopted which will ensure the entire safety of everything that may be committed to the custody of the company.

WM. PHILLIPS, Prest.
HENRY LLOYD, Vice Prest.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treas. and Sec.
PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1873.

M. Mentzer & Son
Receive new goods daily.

Why They Succeed.

The reason why success has so preeminently attended the Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., in the management of their Novelty Carriage and Wagon Works, is because they take a pride in finishing every vehicle however large or small, with the most perfect care. In doing this they use nothing but the best material, and employ only the most skilled workmen, so that they are not afraid to put their manufactures alongside the very best in the market from Eastern or home manufacturers. Their facilities are such that they can run out also as much work at moderate prices as any other similar establishment in the two cities, and they are at all times prepared to take advantage of any improvement or new style that may be made in the country in vehicles. Repairing also receives prompt attention at their hands, and we can assure all our friends who need anything in this line that their wants will be satisfactorily attended to at the Novelty Works, Center street near Penn avenue and opposite the entrance to the Allegheny Cemetery.

Shawls and Scarfs at
M. Mentzer & Son's.

J. K. Lanahan, Liquor Merchant.

The people having by a large majority decided that they do not wish the traffic in liquors to stop, it becomes important that they should know where the best and purest qualities can at all times certainly be obtained. We know of no house in the business more worthy of confidence and a liberal patronage, or with whose personal integrity and courtesy customers will be more pleased than the popular Wholesale Liquor house of James K. Lanahan, No. 355 Liberty street, who keeps at all times, the finest Brandies, the best Holland Gin, Superior Jamaica Rum, celebrated Genuine Champagnes, delicious Malaga and rare Old Port Wines, rare Old Monongahela, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Medicinal Blackberry Brandy, Bottled Ales and Table Wines.

Choice Shades in Dress Goods
at M. Mentzer & Son's.

In "moving time" the defects in the household are developed. House wives who find a deficiency in the table furniture, can have the same supplied, whether it be in fine or ordinary ware, at lowest prices at Messrs. Garber & Williams,' No. 189 Liberty street.

Black Silks (a specialty)
at M. Mentzer & Son's.

C. Coleman & Son, No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, hubs, spokes, and fellows. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list.

Spring Dry Goods
At M. Mentzer & Son's.

Imported direct from Europe, comprising all the newest designs, and sold at the very lowest rates, is the fine China and foreign queensware at Messrs. Garber & Williams,' No. 189 Liberty street.

Black and White Shawls
At M. Mentzer & Son's.

Twenty-five per cent. discount to all purchasers at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. This is equivalent to a profit of 25 per cent.

Four dollars as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

COUNTY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee—Arranging for the State and County Conventions.

A meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Lincoln Club Rooms, Smithfield street. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Dr. A. H. Gross, whereupon the call was read by the Secretary.

Jacob Reese, Esq., Chairman of the Finance Committee, made a report of receipts and expenditures, which was, on motion, accepted.

On motion of Dr. Gilmore the Chairman and Secretaries were instructed to audit the accounts of the Finance Committee.

The special business of the meeting, was then called, and Mr. B. C. Christy moved the appointment of a committee to consider and report as to the County Conventions to be held. Carried, and Messrs. Christy, Gazzam, Gilmore, Elliott and R. B. Brown were appointed the committee.

Dr. Gilmore and James Onslow, Esq., each offered resolutions touching the matter, which were referred to the committee.

The committee retired and after consultation reported as follows:

Resolved, That the officers of this committee be instructed to call a Convention of Republicans of the county, to be composed of one delegate from each election precinct, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. That the primaries for the election of delegates to this Convention shall be held, under the party rules, on Saturday, May 3d, 1873, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, P. M., and that the Convention be held on Tuesday, May 6th, 1873, at the Court House. The delegates to be elected to the State Convention shall be apportioned as follows:

One Senatorial delegate, south of rivers.
One Senatorial delegate, between rivers.
One Senatorial delegate, north of rivers.
One Representative delegate from each city Legislative district.
One Representative delegate from district between the rivers, outside of Pittsburgh.
One Representative delegate from Allegheny City.
One Representative delegate from north of rivers outside of Allegheny City.
Two Representative delegates from south of rivers.

Resolved, That the officers of this committee be instructed to call Five Conventions of the Republicans of the county, each Convention to be composed of one delegate from each election precinct, as follows:

1. Judiciary.
2. Legislative—State Senator and Assembly.
3. Prothonotary.
4. Treasurer and Coroner.
5. County Commissioner and Director of the Poor; these Conventions to be held in such places in the city of Pittsburgh as the chairman of the committee may designate, on the 3d day of June next, and that the primary elections for delegates to said conventions be held on the 31st day of May next, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, under the usual party rules.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Reese, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that he had secured the use of the Lincoln Club Rooms for the Committee for the next two years. Accepted, and on motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the gentleman.

Adjourned.

A Thoroughly Reliable Commission Merchant.

Among the gentlemen engaged in the Iron Commission business hereabouts, is Mr. Henry A. Lavely, whom it gives us especial [illegible] commend [illegible]. Mr. Lavely is engaged exclusively in the sale of Pig Iron, Ores, and Blooms, and has established himself above the Union National Bank, corner of Market street and Fourth avenue. He enjoys a very extensive acquaintance in the trade and has special facilities for promptly effecting sales, so that all who entrust him with their favors are sure of receiving the best market rates and the quickest returns. Mr. Lavely is a gentleman whom we can endorse as thoroughly reliable and in every way worthy of confidence. He has the best of references from among business men, and we are sure none who entrust him with business will fail to receive the fullest satisfaction.

M. Mentzer & Son have the
Reversible Quilt.

Common Sense

will tell any one that a piece of mechanism is the most perfect as it is the most simple—that is, perfect for use. This is the great advantage possessed by the Button Hole and Overseaming Machine. It is so simple that it can be run as well by a child of ordinary intelligence as by an adult. It runs very light and noiseless, and will do any kind of work in all the round of family sewing, and besides several descriptions of fancy work can be done upon it by means of its patent appliances that can be done by no other machine. The daily sales of the American are increasing, which is a pretty fair evidence that it has solid merits that need no puffery. The machine is sold on its merits. Call on Mr. James Espy, at No. 178 Liberty street, and inspect the American.

The Noiseless American Sewing Machine is one of the beauties of mechanism, aside from its great usefulness as an indespensible article in the household. James Espy, agent, No. 178 Liberty street, near Market.

Calumet Fire Brick and Clay wholesale, delivered by railroad, on short notice, by James Miller, 48 Federal street, Allegheny.

Welty Brothers, at No. 106 Federal street, Allegheny, are offering decided bargains in Body and Tapestry Brussels and all Wool Ingrains. 2

Seasonable Millinery Goods.

A place of favorite resort with the ladies, and which is invariably crowded with fair purchasers on every pleasant afternoon, is the millinery store of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Flieshman, of No. 76 Market street. This firm makes it a rule always to keep on hand the most complete and freshest stock of goods in the city, and whatever may be the desire of their customers—if anything in the millinery line—they are sure to be accommodated by polite clerks, and at the lowest rates. All our lady readers who would appear with head dress that is "just the thing," are invited to call at the store to-day, where they will find the stock even much larger and more complete than they anticipated. The place, it will be remembered, is No. 76 Market street.

Cassimeres for Men and Boys
Wear at M. Mentzer & Son's.

Fine Statuettes and ornaments for the parlor, setting room, chamber, dining room, or library at Messrs. Garber & Williams,' No. 189 Liberty street.

There is no Greater Comfort for

A lady than that secured by the possession of a good Sewing Machine. The importance of this matter is not fully understood by very many ladies, who buy of the first agent that comes along, without taking the trouble to satisfy themselves as to the merit of the machine they are buying. Now, the trouble involved in a proper investigation is slight, and the satisfaction of having secured the right one is very great. Therefore, we say, investigate. Call at the office and see the machines, and do not be persuaded to buy against your convictions. We especially recommend you to call at the office of the Weed Family Favorite, 116 Market street, as the "Weed" has strong claims for a careful examination.

M. Mentzer & Son have
A fine stock of white goods.

The Anderson Sash Balance.

Those who are erecting buildings or altering the windows of old ones, should call at No. 70 Smithfield street and examine thoroughly the Anderson sash balance, or they may have cause to regret its absence from their houses. All who have witnessed the working of this valuable invention declare there is nothing like it. The ease with which it is manipulated, and the simplicity of its construction recommend it to all who contemplate building. One hotel alone in Chicago has adjusted 17,000 of these balances.

New Spring Goods
at M. Mentzer & Son's,
94 Market street.

The Advantages possessed by the American Button Hole and Overseaming machine need no puffing. They will be apparent to any one who takes the trouble to spend a few minutes in inspecting the machine. The general agency is at No. 178 Liberty street.

Get an American Button Hole and Overseaming Machine. If you want one that will be found reliable at all times. James Espy, agent, No. 178 Liberty street, near Market.

Parties desiring to purchase Carpets at prices below competition, and from a stock unsurpassed in variety and elegance, will find it to their interest to call on Messrs. Welty Bros., No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny. 2

Jos. W. Spencer has removed his Dry Goods store to No. 95 Market street, three doors nearer Fifth avenue, building formerly McFadden's Jewelry Store.

For General family sewing, whether on coarse or fine goods the American Button Hole and Overseaming machine confessedly stands at the head of the list. James Espy, agent, No. 179 Liberty street, near Market.

For bargains in Dry Goods
go to M. Mentzer & Son's.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave. mh4:28

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000.
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,749.
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,
MWF THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

TREES! PLANTS! SEEDS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Seed Potatoes, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Green House and Bedding Plants. Cut Flowers in every design.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.
Catalogues free.

MILLINERY OPENING.
A fine assortment of
BONNETS, HATS and DRESS PATTERNS
Will be opened on SATURDAY, April 12, at
C. BEGGS',
ap10:72 42 North Diamond, Allegheny City.

REMOVAL.
Dr. W. F. Fundenberg,
DENTIST,
Has removed his office to No. 31 Sixth avenue, opposite Trinity Church. ap7:55k

"OLD BOREAS."

The Wind and Rain Storm Yesterday Afternoon—What it Did.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, "Old Boreas" got on his dignity and created quite a havoc among weak buildings, besides tearing down sundry signs, blinds, shingles, etc., and throwing dust into the eyes of pedestrians, causing them to grunt and sneeze, and to the utter disgust of youngsters and disarrangement of new millinery "fixins" just donned by the fair sex, who were out in prolific numbers.

On the corner of Robinson and Federal streets, Allegheny, part of the gable end of the wall of Hanlon's grocery store was blown down, scaring the inmates, but doing no other damage.

On the opposite corner the awning in front of Seddon's grocery store was blown down, the wind catching the canvass with such force that the thin hollow iron posts supporting its outer edge were broken off near the ground as though they had been pipe-stems.

A large tree in the yard of the Robinson mansion was blown down.

A lady on Federal street fainted from the sudden effect of the wind storm, and was carried into Klage's jewelry store on Federal street, where she staid until the storm was over.

A two-story frame building on Fayette, near Chartiers street, and owned by Mr. Ross, was blown down. The house was unoccupied, but contained some very valuable patterns, which were destroyed.

On Liberty street the wind seemed to have an unobstructed sway, and swept up that broad thoroughfare with a fearful velocity. The air was apparently one dense cloud of dust, and business was suspended during the reign of the storm as completely as on Sunday. Teams were stopped and pedestrians sought the nearest shelter. At the corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue a fire alarm telegraph pole was blown down and the wires were badly tangled up. On Penn street, near Fifteenth, several of the wires were broken off. A great deal of damage was done in East Liberty and vicinity, though the particulars were not learned.

A new frame house at Temperanceville, near Saw Mill Run, was blown down by the fierce gale last evening. No one was injured, as the house was untenanted.

Jap and Tussor Silks in new shades and styles. Stock new and very large. Prices very much lower than last season. Jos. W. Spencer, 95 Market street, formerly McFadden's Jewelry Store.

PERFECTION.

The Estey Cottage Organ.

No other Organ can compare to it in perfect pipe, quality of tone and elegance of workmanship. After twenty-five years of patient labor, attended with an outlay of thousands of dollars experimenting, Estey Company have succeeded in producing from reeds, for the first time, *a perfectly pure pipe quality of tone*, such as previously could only be head from the Cathedral Organ. This, with the patent "*Vox Humana*"—"*Jubilante*" *adjustable key board*, and other valuable improvements peculiar to the "Estey," combine to make it the ONLY PERFECT REED ORGAN IN THE WORLD. To hear them is to be convinced. Those intending to purchase an Organ should not fail to call, see and hear these incomparable instruments.

Barr & Knake, No. 12 Sixth street, the General Agents, are just receiving a new lot from the factory.

An Entire Stock of [illegible]
JOS. W. SPENCER, 95 Market St., formerly McFadden's Jewelry Store.

The "Florence."

The leading sewing machines of the country all possess certain points of excellence, but there are none of them which command so many excellencies and so much simplicity as the Florence Sewing Machine, of which Messrs. S. McKain & Co., No. 6 Sixth street are the agents. The Florence by coming somewhat later into the market, could hardly help but be an improvement upon its predecessors, and in addition was invented and constructed by a man who was a thorough adept in mechanism, and one who knew the disadvantages of the other machines. Hence it is about as near perfect as a sewing machine can be made, and our lady-friends should examine it before finally deciding upon the purchase of any sewing machine.

Berlin and Paris Sacques and Dolmans, just received, in the newest designs, at
JOS. W. SPENCER'S 95 Market street,
Formerly McFadden's Jewelry Store.

Use the Anderson Sash Balance.

It is the most simple in construction, and is not liable to get out of repair. It is warranted for fifteen years, and never fails to give satisfaction. All who have already used it our loud in its praise, and house builders who once hear of it, are always anxious to use. It has become so popular in Chicago that most of the new buildings going up there are having this sash balance adjusted. Call at the office, No. 70 Smithfield street, and see it manipulated.

"How Beautiful,"

"Where did you get it," was the exclamation of a friend who met another on the street all decked out in his spring costume. "Get it," was the reply. "Where else could I get such a suit except at the Boston One Price Clothing Store. This is one of their new spring stock, and dirt cheap, too."

Paving.

McNaugher & Co. contractors for Stone and Brick Paving, furnishing and setting curbstone and grading. We are prepared to execute all orders promptly and on the most favorable terms. Office, No. 49 North Diamond street, Allegheny. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
T. TH. S.

Toy Setts for children, tea setts for the table, and all kinds of setts of China and queensware, of the best description at Messrs. Garber & Williams,' 189 Liberty street.

A saving of twenty-five per cent. to all purchasers draws large crowds to Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. Their customers are quite enthusiastic over the great bargains.

A large amount of the celebrated Calumet Sewer Pipe, now for sale at the store of James Miller, No. 48 Federal street, and at his yard, Nos. —, — Arch street, Allegheny.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

TOLEDO, April 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; No 2 white Michigan $1.92; extra white Michigan $1.91; No 1 $1.78; No. 2 do $1.1[illegible]; amber do spot $1.64; seller May $1.67; do June $1.6[illegible]; No 1 red $1.70¾; No 2 do $1.61½. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed spot 40c; seller May 42c; do July 45c; Michigan 40c. Oats a shade higher; No. 2 34½c; Michigan 32c. Clover seed $4.60; mammoth $5.75.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Cattle: receipts to-day 1,800; market fairly active and prices firm; sales: fair to choice steers $4.90@6.10; good stockers $4.50@4.75; butchers' stock $4.10; shipments 3 042. Hogs: receipt to-day 10,000; market active, firm and a shade higher; $5.10@5.40 for common to good; an extra lot brought at $5.30; shipments 8,782.

AT THIS VERY HOUR

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague, or languishing in that condition of debility which the variable weather of the season is apt to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sensitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have exempted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt the means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial vegetable tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indigestion, constipation, biliousness or nervous weakness, and a perseverence in the use of the restorative will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

MARRIED:

RIGGS—ABRAMS—On Wednesday, April 9, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Powhattan, Ohio, by the Rev. G. W. McDonald, Dr. E. N. RIGGS, of Allegheny City, to Miss SUE ABRAMS, of the above named place. No cards.

KERN—ARMSTRONG—On Thursday, April 10, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, Allegheny City, by the Rev. Dr. Brook, of Christ Church, Mr. GEORGE KERN to Miss ANNIE BURRELL ARMSTRONG.

SHARP—ANDREWS—On Wednesday, April 9th, by Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., Mr. THOMAS W. SHARP to Miss VIRGINIA M. ANDREWS, all of Allegheny City, Pa.

PEARSON—BEST—On Thursday evening, April 10th, 1873, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. F. Scovel, M. PEARSON to ANNIE L. BEST, both of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

GRAY—On Wednesday morning, at 4 o'clock, MATTIE A., wife of Jas. C. Gray, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 372 Fifth avenue, on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Carpet Store,

NEW CARPET STORE.

Bed Room Carpet, at	- - -	25c.
Ingrain Carpet, New Styles, at	-	50c.
English Brussels Carpet at	-	$1,25

New Styles in 2 and 3 Ply Carpet.
Beautiful Patterns in Brussels.
Choice Styles in Body Brussels.
FINE ASSORTMENT
Rugs, Mats, Window Shades,
Curtains and Cornice.
Everything at the very lowest prices.
DUNLAP & SNAMAN,
126 Federal Street, Allegheny.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
450 " Spring field Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—200 Bbls. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tom Miller, Jr." and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rates, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE REV. D. MURDOCK WILL preach for the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Allegheny, Sabbath, April 13th, at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

☞ FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The REV. DAVID McFALL will preach in the First Presbyterian Church on TO MORROW (Sabbath), at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, Pittsburgh. REV. S. I. WILSON, D.D., Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., except the second Sabbath of each month, the children's church at 3 P. M. taking the place of the evening service of that day.

☞ CENTRAL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Sandusky and South Diamond streets, Allegheny. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. by Rev. S. B. McBRIDE. Communion Services in the Afternoon, to commence at 2 o'clock. Sermon in the Evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. JOHNSTON. Seats free and all are cordially invited.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY, APRIL 8, A large POCKET BOOK, containing $10 or $12 and valuable papers; name on outside. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office or at corner North and Cedar avenue, Allegheny.
ap11:66 B. F. AUSTIN.

WANTS.

WANTED—AT NO. 5 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny, a good CHAMBERMAID, one that can come well recommended. None other need apply. ap10

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work of all description in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, cooks, scrubbers, diningroom girls in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh. fe6

WANTED—AGENTS IN CITY AND COUNTRY for the new WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE. We are now offering MORE LIBERAL terms to RELIABLE men, than ever before during our experience of FIFTEEN YEARS in the business. No capital required. WE STAND ALL LOSSES AND MAKE COLLECTIONS AT OUR EXPENSE. HORSE, WAGON and OUTFIT furnished if necessary. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to men who will furnish their own teams. Now is the time to apply and get ready for the Spring trade.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
ap8:od 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO LET.

TO LET.—DWELLING HOUSE OF 7 Rooms and Finished Attic, on Harrison street, near Aiken avenue, shady side. Inquire of D. M. PARK, at Pension office, in Custom House. ap12:111

TO LET—STORE AND FIXTURES AT 176 Federal street, Allegheny. For particulars, call at 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. ap12:140

TO LET.—TWO SMALL HOUSES, ONE on Centre avenue, No. 96 Hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen on first floor; four bed-rooms above. Water and gas.
One at No. 87 Clark street, 4 rooms—unexpectedly vacant. Rent low. Apply at No. 121 Centre avenue. ap3:k38

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on Park street, near East Liberty Station. The house is an Elegant [illegible] KNIPSCHILD, No. 174 Grant street. mh27:183

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF TEN rooms, with all modern improvements and conveniences, on Overhill street. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Address: WM. WILTON, Allegheny City. apr10:110

FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS on Mount Washington. Location healthy and accessible. Price from $300 to $1,500 each, and on very easy terms. Call and see me before purchasing elsewhere. Lots within three minutes' walk of the Incline; lots at five minutes' walk; lots at twenty minutes' walk. Also four good Houses for sale.
S. L. CUTHBERT,
ap19 202 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—A ONE OR TWO HORSE Platform Wagon, nearly new, suitable for hauling bales of any kind. Enquire of ABDIEL McCLURE, 362 Penn street. mh28:88-MWF

FOR SALE—ONE FAMILY HORSE and Barouche and one set of Harness and Riding Saddle and Bridle. Enquire at No. 34 North Canal street, Allegheny City. ap2:k29

FOR SALE—2 GOOD ENGINES AND 3 doubled flued Boilers, with everything connected in complete and good order. Apply to SULLIVAN & FREASER, No. 58 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh. fe6:h25-TF

FOR SALE—44 FEET ON WOOD Street; one door from the corner of Fourth; Nos. 56 and 58, will be sold together or separate. Apply to J. D. STUART,
mh27:j88 Monongahela House.

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, freer in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my12 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNORS, the best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders. W. B. COCHRAN & CO., 191 Liberty street. mh27

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any other. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.
JOHN M. COOPER,
no8 882 Penn street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRABLE property, the residence of the late John McQ. Woods, No. 152 Fayette street, Allegheny, containing 7 rooms, with finished attic, bath room and wash house, all in complete order. Lot 46 feet front, by 125 feet in depth. For terms, apply to McQUEWAN & DOUGLAS, No. 57 Penn avenue. fe21:h89

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlors; gas and water through the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address
R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 104 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen, Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 24 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 68 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS
At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ANNUAL MEETING.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of Trustees and Contributors of the Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh will be held at the Hospital, on Second avenue,

MONDAY, April 14th,

at 3 o'clock, P. M. Annual Reports will be presented, and eight Trustees elected to serve for three years.

All contributors and friends of the institution are invited to be present.

J. H. McCLELLAND,
ap12:112 Secretary.

☞ THE SUPREME COURT OF THE United States has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

Particular Notice

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company never reproduce in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade mark for Gorham Sterling Silver — STERLING
Trade mark for Gorham Electro-Plate — GORHAM MFG. CO.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Providence, R.I., and No. 1 Bond St., New York.
Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert and Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.
ap12:s

☞ NOTICE.—THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY of the United States will hold its annual meeting for the election of President and Directors, and for such other business as may come before it, on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the General Office of the Company, No. 167½ Wood street, over Bank of Commerce.
The transfer books will be closed until after said election. EDWARD JAY ALLEN, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, April 7, 1873. ap7:k54

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD,
PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1873.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On APRIL 1st, the offices of the

Freight Agent and Freight Cashier

Of the Allegheny Valley R. R. will be

Removed to Sixteenth Street,

Near the Bridge.
mh31 J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Supt.

ELECTIONS.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—OWNERS OF Property abutting on Liberty avenue, from Thirty-second street to Centre avenue, are hereby notified that an ELECTION FOR FIVE COMMISSIONERS for the Improvement of Liberty avenue, will be held at the Bloomfield Public School-house, Ella street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock P. M., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Improvement of Liberty avenue, in the City of Pittsburgh," approved March 31st, 1872.
A. B. BOAL,
JNO. AUGUST NAESER,
R. KIRKWOOD,
ap8:k68 Election Officers.

ODD FELLOWS' SAVINGS BANK,
63 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, April 10, 1873.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the Election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., in conformity with the charter and by-laws.
W. J. SCULLY,
ap10 Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, April 5, 1873.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL election of DIRECTORS for the Loyal Hanna Coal and Coke Company will be held at the Lawrence Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, April 19, 1873, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.
ap7 W. W. YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1873.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend (No. 46) of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable Monday, 14th instant.
A. P. McGREW,
ap10:k77 Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McKEE'S

(Old Barker Establishment,)

SPRING STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

Linen Suits, SILKS, Striped and Plain. Bishop Lawn Suits, Alpacas, Poplins, Japanese Silks,

LACE SACQUES,

Black and Colored Cashmeres,

SHAWLS, TALMAS,

PRINTS, MUSLIN, CHINTZES, &c.,

Is the Largest, Best and at

LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Best light in two cities to select by. ☜

A. D. M'KEE,

Successor to J. W. Barker and McKee, Murphy & Co.,

59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers.

ENGAGEMENT FOR
Four Nights and Saturday Matinee
With the world famed "Peerless Queen of Burlesque,"
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
And Her Mammoth Company.

Wednesday, April 9—BLUE BEARD.
Thursday, April 10—KENILWORTH.
Friday, April 11—ROBIN HOOD.
Saturday, April 12—LURLINE.
Saturday Matinee—BLUE BEARD. (Prices same as at Night.)
Seats can be secured for any night in advance.
Monday, April 14 1873, the eminent artiste, CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ.

☞ FRED AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EXTRA NOTICE.
FRED AIMS....Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS....Stage Manager and Advertiser.
EASTER MONDAY, April 14, 1873. Grand COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT [illegible] at the Box Office.

☞ FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS....Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS....Stage Manager and Advertiser.
The Public's Grand Saturday Matinee 2:30 P. M.
ALL THE NEW WONDERS AGAIN.
Prof. Tobin's Marvelous Frankenstein Mystery, Fattie Stewart in Three Comic Acts, the great Lew and Frank Collins, Jimmie and Dollie Emerson, Tommy Granger, J. D. Kelly, Johnny Bartley, Tilly Prestage, and the great Comic Drama "Tommy Dodd."

☞ TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER (PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.)
E. GARDNER & TRIMBLE....Lessees and Managers.
Ladies' Matinee on Saturday at 2:30.
The great London Comique, J. H. Milburn, J. P. Hill, Collyer Bros., Chas. Howard, the only Gem Ballet Troupe. "Columbia's Blue Jackets," &c., &c.
Monday next, Afternoon and Night, Benefit of Jos. M. Wilson, Treasurer; the best bill of the season.

☞ FREE LECTURE

AT THE ROOMS OF THE
Young Men's Christian Association,
BY
PROF. S. P. LANGLEY,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 15th,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Subject, "PLANETARY EVOLUTION."
All persons cordially invited to attend. ap12:19

☞ LIBRARY HALL.

Engagement for Positively ONE WEEK only of America's Greatest Artiste,

Miss Jane Coombs,

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, April 14th, 1873, supported by a fine Dramatic Company, including Mrs. Maria Wilkins, Mr. A. D. Bradley, Mr. H. Langdon, Miss Lizzie Pierson, Mr. Harry Hotto, and others.
Monday Evening—LONDON ASSURANCE.
Tuesday—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Wednesday—THE STRANGER.
Thursday—THE LOVE CHASE.
Friday—FAREWELL BENEFIT of Miss JANE COOMBS.
Saturday Matinee—ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS.
Saturday Evening—Positively LAST APPEARANCE of Miss COOMBS.
Admission, $1.00, 75c and 50c, according to location. No extra charge for Reserved Seats.
The sale of Reserved Seats will begin on Monday morning, April 7, 1873, at Charles Blume's Music Store, No. 43 Fifth avenue. ap7;k62

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

S. BEHRENS, WM. W. SEGUIN, } ....Managing Directors.

Six Nights and Matinee,
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 14.

The Company comprises the following eminent Artists:
Miss ROSE HERSEE, Miss EMMA HOWSON,
Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Miss NEWMAN,
Miss PHILLIPS, Miss MASSON,
BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
EUGENE CLARK, Mr. G. F. HALL,
Mr. JOHN CLARK, Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN,
With FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.
The following popular Operas will be given:
Monday—IL TROVATORE.
Tuesday—MARITANA.
Wednesday—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Thursday—MARTHA.
Friday—(For the first time in English in Pittsburgh) ALLESSANDRO STRADELLA.
Matinee—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Saturday—FRA DIAVOLO.
Tickets of Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1.50; Family Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Matinee $1, including Reserved Seat.
The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Thursday morning, April 10, at Kleber & Bros.' Music Store, 122 Wood street. ap8:k67

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
CHINA
Glass and Queensware,
Britannia and Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery.
No. 100 Wood Street.

REMOVAL.

LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.

The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
And Manufacturers of LARD OIL,
Corner of Tenth and Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TTHS

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in
TRUNKS,
Traveling Bags, Ladies' Satchels, &c.
No. 89 SMITHFIELD STREET,
ap8 (Howard Block,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 16th,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HENRY EPPING....W. H. CARPENTER....E. J. WARING.

KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP
Epping, Carpenter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Penn and 32d Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. & W. JENKINSON,
287 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.

JOHN DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of
TRUNKS,
Ladies' Satchels, &c.
304 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty,
an3:w18 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GAS FIXTURES.

We are now receiving our Spring Stock of
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets,
Newal Post
Lights, &c., &c.
And offer the finest and largest stock ever brought to this city, embracing all the new styles and colors. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Tate, Mu[illegible]

FLANNELS, YARNS
AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known

Flannels, Yarns and Jeans,

At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

AIKEN'S
Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS

Directions for self-measurement sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
1829 74 FIFTH AVENUE, (opposite Postoffice.)

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY,
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 Smithfield Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc.

HENRY G. HALE,
Is now receiving direct his
SPRING GOODS,
Which is the most choice and well selected stock he ever had the pleasure of showing his many friends and patrons, and will be made up second to none in his line of business. Fine Merchant Tailoring.
Corner Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

LEMON & WEISE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cabinet Furniture
AND
CHAIRS.
No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
Mosquito Bars,
Curtain Goods
and Bedding,
No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNITURE
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS',
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL and OFFICE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street

T. & J.T. McCance,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
New Spring Stock
Just received for the custom trade. With increased facilities in the cutting department, we are prepared to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons.
NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.

JAMES RENO,
41 Federal Street, Allegheny,
GENERAL AGENT FOR FREEMAN BROS. VITRIFIED CLAY
Sewer, Water and Gas Pipe.
Also Flue Lining and Hot Air Pipe, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fire Brick, Fire Tile and Fire Clay, Chimney Tops, Stovepipe Rings, Window Arches, Corner Blocks, Rough Course Chimney Coping, Cellar Window Cribs, etc.
Also Dealer in Beaver Range and Howard Cook Stoves, Ash Pit and Bake Oven Doors, Bell Traps.
mh30:j45-MTHFS

REMOVAL.
THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK has REMOVED to the building lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Salt Co., No. 26 Wood street, second door from the corner of Second avenue, where its business will be continued until the new Banking House is erected on the old site, Fifth avenue.
A. LONG, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, April 3. ap3:k39

CORRECTION.
That WOOD MANTELS are not as cheap as SLATE. A No. 1 SLATE MANTEL can be bought for $12 at 193 LIBERTY STREET.
ap10:k76 JAS. OLD.